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REVELATIONS OF GERMAN PLOTTING IN UNITED STATES

Chief of the National Bureau of
Investigation Gives Senate
Committee Facts on Activities
Covering Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The scope of German propaganda activities in the United States prior to this country's declaration of war was indicated to the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee investigating brewers' activities, by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, on Friday.

Mr. Bielaski occupied the stand for six hours. Uninterrupted by questions, he told an amazing tale of German plotting to influence United States sentiment on the war and to sway the actions of the United States Government. He was unable to complete his story on Friday. He will occupy the stand on Saturday and probably will not be able to conclude his revelations before Monday night.

Mr. Bielaski showed that the Germans attempted to influence American opinion not only through the use of newspapers, books and periodicals, but by motion pictures and vaudeville sketches. He showed that:

1. Through Samuel Untermyer, German agents negotiated for the purchase of the New York Morning and Evening Sun.

2. That they negotiated for the purchase of The Washington Post for \$2,000,000.

3. That William Bayard Hale, an international journalist, was in the employ of the German Government at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

4. That they attempted to influence Irish-American sentiment through James K. McGuire, a former mayor of Syracuse, New York, and the publications he controlled.

5. That they sought to inflame American sentiment against Japan, by staging race riots in California, believing that war between the United States and Japan would divert the supply of munitions being sent to the Allies.

Hundreds of documents were produced by Mr. Bielaski to support his assertions. They were only a few of the thousands he brought to the committee room in half a dozen trunks and boxes.

Mr. Bielaski stated that investigation had convinced him that William Randolph Hearst knew nothing of Hale's activities as a German agent. He stated also that, aside from the purchase of the New York Mail and the negotiations for the purchase of the Washington Post and the New York Sun, German agents in this country negotiated for the purchase of no other American newspaper. Mr. Hale recommended that no other newspapers be purchased. To show the project for the purchase of the Sun in detail, a deal negotiated on behalf of the German Embassy by Samuel Untermyer, the New York attorney, Mr. Bielaski introduced a letter from Mr. Untermyer to Dr. H. A. Albert, financial man of the German Embassy. The financial end of the propaganda seems to have been handled entirely by Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Albert in New York.

Dr. Edward Rumely, indicted editor of the New York Mail, was shown by Bielaski to have been a German agent almost from the beginning of the war. In May or June, 1915, he received \$740,000 to be applied on the purchase of the Mail, Bielaski said. Later another \$740,000 payment was made to Rumely.

Touching upon pro-German activities of Irish-Americans before this nation entered the war, Bielaski said James K. McGuire was paid approximately \$22,000 by the German Embassy for propaganda work early in the war. McGuire controlled the Sun, Syracuse, New York; The Light, Albany, New York; The Truth, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the National Catholic, New York. He organized a pro-German news service for Irish-American papers and wrote two books, "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom" and "What Could Germany Do for Ireland?" for which he was paid with German money, Bielaski said.

Mr. McGuire was chairman of the executive committee of the Friends of Irish Freedom. He sent two men to Ireland to report on conditions there and the exposures of these men were paid for by the German Embassy, Bielaski declared.

The witness also asserted that German propagandists attempted to stir up enmity to the Japanese in America. Race riots were to be staged in California and every effort was to be made to involve the United States and Japan in war, so that the flow of munitions to the Allies might be halted.

The name of George Sylvester Viereck, former editor of The Fatherland, was frequently mentioned in Bielaski's testimony. In letters asking a subsidy for The Fatherland he also recommended the formation of a world-wide news gathering agency to furnish pro-German news matter to the press and urged that the German Government purchase the New York Sun.

Bielaski mentioned the name of Prof. Edwin J. Clapp of New York University as one of Germany's active propagandists in this country. Professor Clapp's book, "Economic As-

(Continued on page five, column one)

DUTCH ENVOYS RECALL DEMANDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Reuter telegram from China states that the Peking Government has addressed a note to the Dutch Government demanding the recall of the Netherlands Minister in Peking.

FRESH CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN

Prieto Ministry Has Collapsed
Over Catalanian Autonomy
Question—Count Romanones
May Form Liberal Coalition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The Garcia Prieto ministry has collapsed, the whole of the ministers having sent in their resignation on account of their inability to face the Cortes, when the debate was to have taken place on the Catalanian question. Four days ago a Catalanian delegation arrived in Madrid for the purpose of pressing upon the government their demand for the autonomy of Catalonia. The president of the permanent Regionalist council, Senor Puig y Cadafalch, presented to the Premier a statement that had been prepared of the demands of the council. These were grouped under four heads. First had reference to the delimitation of Catalanian territories, which were to be divided into four provinces.

The second defined the authority of the central power and of the regional power, and dealt with the convocation of the constituent assembly in Catalonia.

The third section concerned the political, economical and financial organization of Catalonia in its new state of autonomous government with two chambers. It was provided that post and telegraph services would remain under the control of the government in Madrid. The monopoly of postage stamps and other such items would also continue to belong to the central authorities. The regional government would receive all contributions coming from mines, forest, regional railways and waterfalls.

The fourth section provided for the establishment of a tribunal for arbitration upon the points of difference that might arise between the regional government and the central government in Madrid.

When a document embracing the demand of Catalonia in these terms was presented to Senor Garcia Prieto, by the Regionalist delegation, the Premier contented himself by formally receiving it and declined to discuss the subject to any extent whatsoever. The interview, therefore, lasted only a few minutes, and the abrupt reception that was given to the delegation caused great surprise.

A meeting of the Cabinet was immediately called, and a further special sitting was arranged to consider what minimum concessions might be given Catalonia in its demands for Home Rule. The following day, it was announced the government was in serious difficulties, because certain members were absolutely opposed to any concession whatever. As by this time it had become perfectly clear that Catalonia was in a determined mood and some solution of the question was imperative, there was no option for the Ministry but to abandon the situation and resign. This being done, the King immediately sent for Count de Romanones, who was Foreign Minister in the retiring government and who had previously announced himself in favor of some measure of Catalanian autonomy. The Count is now endeavoring to form a government capable of dealing satisfactorily with the question; but the situation is one of much confusion, as is indicated by the fact that he has had long conferences with Senores Maura and Dato, Conservative leaders, both of whom are opposed to Regionalism. There is a statement current that it is possible that Senor Maura may take over the leadership of the Conservative Party.

On the other hand, it is believed that Count Romanones will endeavor to form a Liberal Coalition Government in conjunction with Senor Cambó, Regionalist leader. Another point of small difficulty in the situation is that there appears now to be a certain lack of unanimity amongst the Catalanian members of Parliament, several of whom do not belong to the Cambó group and who are now stating that the form in which the demand for autonomy has been made to the retiring Cabinet does not meet with their approval. On the other hand, the Catalanian Republicans are also opposed to the Regionalist formula, and declare that the only solution to the question is the proclamation of a republic in Catalonia. However, these are only subsidiary points, and it is perfectly clear that the Catalanian question must be solved, and that on lines of autonomy. At the same time demonstrations are being made in different parts of the country, calling for a Regionalist autonomy in the same way as is demanded by Catalonia.

AVIATORS TO BE TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Aviation has ceased at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. There are nearly 1000 men still at the camp, and it is expected most of them will be transferred to Southern camps.

GAMBLING ON HORSE RACING IS DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Two hundred and fifty Methodist pastors in annual conference at New Orleans adopted a resolution appealing to all people in the name of righteousness to discourage and denounce the practice of horse race gambling which, it is alleged, has been resumed in New Orleans. The resolution sets forth that "it is a matter of humiliation to all good citizens that Louisiana has within its borders a class of men who employ every effort to defeat the Locke Law, and by this ingenuity manage to escape conviction as violators of the law. Leading business men have declared in New Orleans that general business is not stimulated or increased by the presence of these annual race horse patrons, but on the contrary business with them is uncertain and often unsatisfactory."

PROTECTION FOR SOLDIERS URGED

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of
War of United States, Asks
That Discharged Men Be
Kept From Saloon Temptation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a communication sent on Friday to United States army commanders at home, protested against the habit of giving intoxicants to returning soldiers. It has come to the knowledge of the Secretary of War that the practice is a very common one, and that a soldier's return from camp or from foreign service is often celebrated by treating him to alcoholic liquor.

The practice, Secretary Baker declared, in the communication referred to, should be discouraged on the part of the civilian population, and be guarded against by the officers responsible for discipline and orderly demobilization.

With millions of men about to be released from military duty, the authorities of the War Department, as well as all the officials in charge of demobilization and employment for discharged men, realize that nothing could complicate the problem so much as a tendency on the part of the people generally to encourage laxity of conduct and drinking in the case of returned soldiers. The effort in every case, it is pointed out, should be to discourage such practices and to carry on in civil life the sobriety demanded under military regulations.

Hundreds of thousands of men will be disembarked in the large ports of the country in the next eight months. Under provisions made by Congress with a view to demobilization, the President of the United States has sufficient power to close every saloon and beer shop in any city or any area, for whatever time he may deem necessary. Such action on his part, it is believed, would meet with general approval.

Request Heartily Approved

War Secretary's Foresight Commended
by State and City Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The request made on Friday by the Secretary of War that intoxicating liquors be not used in the celebrations being arranged all over the United States for welcoming the thousands of returning soldiers met with instant and cordial approval here. The Secretary's foresight in admonishing the country to keep the temptation away from the hero-lads was warmly commended, not only by those affiliated with the temperance movement, but by state and city officials and others who are bending their efforts toward making the homecoming celebrations a thing long to be remembered by the returning men. And particularly happy over the Secretary's appeal were the mothers and the fathers who are anxiously awaiting their sons' arrival.

Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, declared the Secretary of War had taken a wise course. Said he, "I believe the request of Secretary Baker is indeed a worthy one, and I hope that the people generally will adopt it and follow his recommendation."

Mr. Baker's appeal was called to the attention of the Mayor of Boston, who is honorary chairman of the committee arranging for the local homecoming celebration. Without hesitation the Mayor said: "I think that is a very good suggestion. I am in complete agreement with it."

Attention was called to the statement made by George A. Gordon, assistant superintendent of the league and printed in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 5, in which the menace of liquor in connection with the return of the soldiers from abroad was shown. Not only the disloyalty but the danger of giving liquor to these returning heroes was pointed out.

The hope was expressed that each and every patriotic citizen would do as Secretary Baker asked.

ESTHONIAN APPEAL FOR HELP AGAINST SOVIETS' VIOLENCE

Baltic Republic Sends Letter to
British Labor Leader De-
scribing Bolshevik Tyranny—
British Fleet Off Courland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—A Memel telegram reports that a British light squadron of four cruisers, one mine sweeper, and six destroyers, arrived off the Courland coast on Tuesday. The message adds that it is believed that the vessels are not carrying landing troops, but are intended to participate in an allied action against Bolshevism.

Meanwhile a delegation representing the Estonian Republic has addressed an open letter to J. Ramsay MacDonald in reply to his recent declaration that the allied troops should be recalled from Russia. After remarking that the recall of the allied troops would leave the territories of the former Russian Empire at the mercy of the Bolsheviks, the letter continues: "This evident absurdity has perhaps not been seen by the British workmen, who are at a distance, but let the Estonian delegation warn them by the example of the bitter lot of their people."

"Democracy can no more live side by side with Bolshevism than with the Prussian Junkers. No sooner did the Estonian Nation get free from the German heel and form a provisional government on democratic lines out of a Liberal-Socialist coalition, than the Bolsheviks assailed them without reason."

Under the cry of the self-determination of nations, the Germans in Estonia obtained self-determination for the Baltic German nobility, and the Bolsheviks determined themselves. At the general election organized last January in Estonia by the Bolsheviks, the latter found themselves in a decided minority, but with violence and the aid of foreign bayonets, they clung to power.

"International law is only a scrap of paper to Junkers and Bolsheviks alike, and the latter's fleet, flying the Swedish flag, went to Narva on Nov. 28, where they landed troops, occupied the town, and instigated wholesale carnage. The Pan-Germans adapted socialism to their own aims. At the time of the occupation, German Socialists came to Estonia praising the Baltic German nobility and abusing the Estonians as Great Britain's hirelings. The only productive force of this parody of socialism was the establishment of machinery for printing bank notes."

"Owing to the destruction of farms and the closing of mills, the proletariat can enjoy the dictatorship by dying of hunger or by joining the red robber army."

"British workmen could learn something of Bolshevism freedom from you, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Maxim Gorki's paper, of which you were a correspondent, has long since been suppressed, like the whole of the anti-Bolshevik press."

"We advise European Socialists, who are courting Bolshevism to make a nearer acquaintance of it, but we fear they would find themselves in the torture chambers of the Bolsheviks' extraordinary commissions. Russian Bolshevism and Prussian Junkerism are children of the same spirit of violence, tyranny, and perjury."

"If western democracy does not end both, but leaves the nations of Eastern Europe to be stripped by anarchy and chaos, the whole world will be exhausted and civilization will be destroyed. The Estonian people appeals to the great old democracies of the West and hopes that the nations which saved Belgium and Serbia, will not leave them in the lurch."

British Fleet at Reval

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—British warships have entered the Russian seaport of Reval, according to Le Petit Journal, in answer to an urgent request from the Government of Estonia. Similar action will be taken, the newspaper adds, if any other of the small Baltic nations ask allied protection.

ICELAND PROCLAIMS FULL SOVEREIGNTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The sovereignty of Iceland was proclaimed at Reykjavik on Monday in full agreement with Denmark, who sent a warship to salute the Icelandic national flag with 20 guns.

CHICAGO WOMAN TO BE INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first woman to be interned from Chicago during the war period received notification on Thursday that the necessary papers for her internment were on the way from Washington. She is Miss Emma Campen. She will be taken to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. Miss Campen was arrested a year ago under the Trading with the Enemy Act and after an investigation was found to have been in communication with German agents.

SIoux DANCE OF VICTORY RESTAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, North Dakota—The Sioux dance of victory, last staged by the Indians on the evening following Sitting Bull's massacre of General Custer's soldiers, was revived on Nov. 30 in commemoration of the allied victory over Germany, according to the Rev. Adam McG. Beede, who brings the story of the ceremonial from the Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

On that occasion the Sioux nation also adopted a flag which hereafter will be displayed underneath the flag of the United States on Indian state occasions. Indian orators, upon the occasion of the victory dance, addressed tribesmen upon the victory of the United States, one declaring that "when they, the Germans, put away their barbarism, then we will give them their sacred place by the campfire of nations."

PERUVIAN OFFICIAL NOT APPREHENSIVE

Consul-General in New York
City Says He Believes That an
Amicable Understanding With
Chile Will Be Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"We are not a bellicose people," said Eduardo Higginson, the Peruvian consul-general, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the Peruvians in their relations with the Chileans. "Nor," he added, "are we apprehensive of the situation which seems to confront us. No official confirmation has come to my office of the reported mobilization of the Chilean army. For my part, I believe some amicable understanding will be reached."

Meanwhile Severa Salcedo, correspondent of La Nacion of Santiago, Chile, declares that press reports are partial to Peru, and that the plebiscite in Tacna and Arica had to be postponed because Peru was unable to furnish the money required as an indemnity to Chile in case the provinces voted to return.

José Manuel Gutierrez, consul-general of Bolivia, discussing with a representative of this bureau the attitude of his country toward the question that has arisen on the west coast of South America, remarked that no official report had been given out that Bolivia was meditating military measures, and he declared that there was no likelihood of any such thing happening.

"At the same time," said he, "the people of Bolivia have a distinct interest in the controversy. To the last citizen, regardless of political parties, they want unhampered access to the Pacific Ocean. They want restored to them some part of what they lost in 1879, when Chile, upon slight pretext, took from them what was then the province of Mejillones and its capital, Cobija, now called Antofagasta, depriving them of their ocean ports. They find themselves intolerably hindered in their commercial development by being shut in among the mountains, with no clear approach to the sea in any direction. They are restless under the arrangement whereby they have to secure licenses from neighboring countries, in order to export their goods to North America and Europe."

"At present the Bolivians have three ways of getting to the Pacific, one by Arica, another by Antofagasta and still another by Mollendo. But they have no way which they can call their own. Formerly they possessed not only an open road to the Pacific, but also one to the Atlantic, by way of Puerto Acre, on the Acre River, a branch of the Amazon. Today, they possess neither. The Chileans having taken the one and the Brazilians having laid claim to the other."

"My countrymen feel like a prisoner in a dark cell. They want a window through which they can look out upon the world. And now that the cause of the Allies has triumphed and international affairs are to be rearranged on a plan of justice to all, they want a port given to them, and they hope to obtain an independent outlet on the Pacific, to which they consider they have an historic and an economic right."

No American Ships on Way to Peru

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was stated officially at the State and Navy departments on Friday that no American warships were on their way to Peru and that none had been ordered there. A report from Lima on Thursday said that several United States cruisers were expected to arrive in a few days from San Francisco.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FRENCH WAR LOANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that complete figures regarding the Victory War Loan were not yet available, but he was able to inform the Chamber that the loan already exceeded 270,750,000 francs, of which more than 190,750,000 francs was new money.

KING OF RUMANIA RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A Bucharest message states that the King of Rumania and the royal family returned there on Monday, while the government also has been definitely reinstated there.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEFINES HIS POLICY

British Premier Pledges Entire
Influence of Government at
Peace Conference to Bring
War-Makers to Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement of policy reaffirming his intention to use every means to bring those responsible for the war to judgment, and declaring for fair treatment for labor and capital as the general aim of his domestic policy.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the detailed restatement of his policy, issued by Mr. Lloyd George today, calling for the trial and punishment of the men responsible for the war, however high their place, he pledged the entire influence of the British Government at the Peace Conference to see that justice was done.

"The Kaiser must be prosecuted," the statement says. "The war was a crime. Who doubts that? It was a frightful, terrible crime. It was a crime in the way in which it was planned, and in the deliberate wantonness with which it was provoked. It was also a crime in the invasion of a helpless little state and in the wicked and most brutal treatment of that little state. Remember the treaty of neutrality, the scrap of paper!"

"Surely, the war was a crime. The fact that all these iniquitous things were done in the name of war and under the Imperial edict of an autocrat does not change their nature. The war was a hideous, abominable crime, a crime which has sent millions of the best young men of Europe to death and mutilation and has plunged myriads of homes into desolation.

"Is no one responsible? Is no one to be called to account? Is there to be no punishment? Surely, that is neither God's justice nor man's. The men responsible for this outrage on the human race must not be let off because their heads were crowned when they perpetrated the deed."

"The British Government referred the question of the criminal culpability of the Kaiser and his accomplices to their law officers some weeks ago. They invited a body of jurists in England to investigate the matter and they have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making of this war ought to be tried by an international court. They also reported strongly in favor of the punishment of those guilty of murder on the high seas and the abominable ill-treatment of prisoners."

"The British Government will use its whole influence at the Peace Conference to see that justice is executed. After what has happened in the last four or five years, it is impossible to entertain in our midst a population of which a considerable portion abused our hospitality. This has been demonstrated by evidence impossible to ignore. They spied and plotted and assisted Germany in forming plans for the destruction of a country which offered them hospitality. They thus have forfeited any claim to remain."

"Further, it would lead to inevitable irritation and disturbance if Germans who have been fighting us for four years came here to take the bread out of the mouths of the men whom they for four years sought to destroy, and, therefore, much as I regret it, (Continued on page two, column four)

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH EFFORT IN THE WAR PAID BY AMERICANS

Special Messages for Britain's
Day Are Sent by Earl Reading,
Vice-Admiral Sims and
the British Foreign Secretary

Graceful tributes to Great Britain's part in the war find expression today throughout the United States in celebrations, public gatherings and military and naval salutes. The Union Jack, the national ensign of the United Kingdom, as well as the Stars and Stripes, is prominently displayed everywhere in commemoration of the British Empire's efforts on sea and land to help make the world safe for democracy. These tokens of appreciation are warmly welcomed by British statesmen in special messages to The Christian Science Monitor, while Vice-Admiral Sims, in a statement to this paper, hopes the two countries, for all time, will live together in "the same high spirit of good-fellowship, mutual esteem and unity of purpose shown by the United States and British navies during the past 18 months."

Earl Reading's Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The following message has been given to The Christian Science Monitor by Earl Reading, for Great Britain's Day, Dec. 7:

"During the first six months of this year, nothing moved me more profoundly than the sympathy shown by Americans to Great Britain during those critical days, and the anxiety and determination of all your people to hold tight and give aid to the Allies. Since my return to this country, the generous and spontaneous tributes of Americans to Great Britain have been very remarkable, and have given the greatest satisfaction to our people."

"Sincerity is an American characteristic, and the testimony of your press, your men in public and private life, all assure me that with our greater knowledge of each other has come the conviction that our aims and ideals are identical, and that in the future we shall travel along the same road."

"It is a graceful and happy act to set aside a day upon which to testify to your appreciation of Great Britain. I look forward at no distant date to having opportunities in America of conveying to you some idea of the depth of British feeling for all that America has done, and for all that America stands for in the world."

Vice-Admiral Sims' Wish

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Vice-Admiral Sims has given The Christian Science Monitor the following message for publication on Britain's Day:

"If I have my wish, all of the English-speaking people in the world will celebrate Britain's Day by expressing a solemn determination that, for all time, they will live together in the same high spirit of goodfellowship, mutual esteem, and unity of purpose, so wholeheartedly shown by the United States and the British navies during the last 18 months."

"And why should they not do this? They have the same language, the same ideals, even the same common law. They read the same books, play the same games, teach the same fundamental ethics of fair play. Above all, they owe the same debt to the same boys and men, who have given all that they had in order that every man might have the right to 'life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.'"

"This should form the unbreakable

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tie of sentiment without which we are indeed untrue to our sacred debt."

Mr. Balfour's Appreciation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday) — Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, received The Christian Science Monitor and American press representatives today to convey through them a message of appreciation to the United States for its celebration tomorrow of Britain's Day.

He felt sure, he said, that the more the associated countries dwell on the share each had had in the common work, the more would they realize and appreciate the individual and separate effort each great power had made on behalf of all, and the better would it be for the present and for the future. "We in this country," he continued, "feel sure it is that that has induced our American friends and their associates on this side to thus commemorate the part this country has taken in the effort we have all made in the common cause."

NATIONS' LEAGUE PLAN IS ASSAILED

Senator Borah, on Floor of the United States Senate, Declares National Ideals Will Be Surrendered Without Redress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In a speech delivered in the Senate on Friday, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho attacked the proposed League of Nations, declaring that "questions arise which no people will submit to an arbitral tribunal," and that now is the time to be candid with the people and to tell them what it is proposed to do. "Be candid with the American people," he said. "Tell them the creation of a super government, abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the principles laid down by Washington. Let them know that they must surrender adherence to these admonitions that made us the dominant nation of the world."

With great force and eloquence, the Senator from Idaho outlined the bedrock on which, in his opinion, the League of Nations would founder. Sovereign rights involving the honor of a nation could never be left to the decision of a tribunal. National sentiment in all nations, he said, would insist on sovereign rights over national destinies. Such a league would require military sanction to carry out its verdicts and remove the military power further away from the people. Such an eventuality, he declared with emphasis, "would not be a fitting consummation of a war fought for democracy."

Throughout a long debate, Senator Borah, supported by Senator Lodge and Senator Reed, stood up against the combined forces of administration Democrats.

"I have greater apprehension as to the future of this country," said Senator Borah, "if the plan for a League of Nations is adopted. The extreme fights of nations can never be controlled by others, was the opinion announced by great English statesmen a century ago, and it holds good now. The vital rights of nations cannot be submitted to arbitration. Only minor matters can be so adjusted. The question of integrity and national honor cannot be submitted to any league or tribunal. Nobody is willing to accept the proposition to that extent."

"Are you going to merely organize an international debating society," he inquired, "or will you give it supreme power to enforce its findings when reached?"

"In the last analysis," he said, "it must be war, must be conflict, must be conflict, force to prevent the exercise of force; militarism to destroy militarism."

"Let us be candid with the American people, because the day of reckoning must come," declared Senator Borah. "Let us tell the people what it is expected to accomplish. If an army is to be raised, they should know it. Thank God, the people still vote."

Mr. Balfour's opinions concerning a League of Nations were read by Mr. Borah, who said they "amount to nothing more than an old ladies' quilting society."

EXCHANGE OF GOODS WITH RUSSIA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Vanderlip has proposed that the 19,000,000 yards of melton cloth, 25,000,000 pairs of socks, 49,000,000 pieces of underwear and 9,000,000 yards of shirting, which, according to the Quartermaster-General's report, are now in army stores, be offered to Russia in return for her products and credit. He thinks this would relieve the situation in Russia, and would deepen the friendship of Russians for the people of the United States. If Russia had nothing commensurate in value just now, he thought she might put with a great many products the United States could use, and the exchange would help to quiet the commercial and political chaos now going on there.

FOOD FOR BELGIUM AND FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The committee planning to welcome Brooklyn's soldiers is considering a proposal to raise a popular subscription to be used for sending a ship laden with foodstuffs and other supplies to Belgium and France, and to erect a triumphal arch.

BRITAIN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

Programs of Exercises Suited to Event Are Prepared in Cities All Over the United States to Emphasize Debt Owed Nation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Cities all over the United States are celebrating Britain's Day on Saturday, the observances having been started in some of them on Friday. They will continue on Sunday, and according to advice received here will be more widespread than was at first the expectation. Programs of exercises suited to the occasion have been prepared in many communities, and there will be lectures, parades, and similar features, arranged to emphasize the debt that the United States and the world owes to Great Britain for the splendid work that she has done in connection with the present war.

The reading of the Treaty of Ghent in schools all over the United States on Friday was one of the opening features of the observances and one of the most impressive of the scheduled events. As already has been announced, some 14,000 leaflets containing copies of this treaty have been in process of distribution. While the observances opened on Friday, the principal celebrations are scheduled to take place on Saturday, although New York City will conduct its most important exercises on Sunday.

At military encampments and at navy yards and on board naval and other vessels, it is expected there will be observances in the way of salutes and other features in honor of Great Britain.

Greetings From Britons

Premier and Army and Navy Chiefs Hail New Brotherhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Messages have been received from Mr. Lloyd George, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Sir David Beatty and John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to be read at the meeting to be held at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon in celebration of Britain's Day. Premier Lloyd George's message reads:

"I am always delighted to hear of any work which helps to make our two nations understand one another better. We shall never forget the prompt and decisive response of the American President and people to the allied cause this spring, and the invaluable part played by the American Navy in helping to free the seas from the German pest."

Field Marshal Haig's message says: "The British forces in France send greetings on the occasion of the Britain's Day celebration to their comrades of the great American nation. May the English-speaking people form one brotherhood, and may their friendship ever endure."

Admiral Beatty's message reads: "In the Grand Fleet we sailors don't question Anglo-American friendship. We accept it as a fact proved by experience and thoroughly tested under war conditions. We believe implicitly that the welfare and prosperity of the world can be secured only through the cordial cooperation of the United States and the British Empire, and in no other way."

The ambassador regretted not being able to join in the celebration, and expressed his sympathy as follows:

"No one can look upon the record of Britain's pluck, efficiency and courage, both by sea and by land, for the last four years, without appreciation, admiration and gratitude. It is fitting that America should give this evidence of her sympathy and appreciation."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, also sent a message of congratulation to the British soldiers and sailors.

Chicago to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The celebration of Britain's Day in Chicago on Saturday will feature a dinner at the Hotel La Salle under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, one of the largest commercial organizations of its kind in the world.

The speaker of the day will be Prof. Lynn Howard Hough, who has recently returned from a speaking tour through Great Britain on a Northwestern University foundation. Professor Hough will speak on "Britain's Contribution to Victory."

The navy band and quartet, assisted by the association's glee club, will enliven the occasion with patriotic songs and music, both British and American.

Special Harvard Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard's contribution toward the observance of Britain's Day will be a special service in Appleton Chapel at 11 a.m. next Sunday. Congregational singing will be a feature, with the British national songs, "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia," among the numbers to be sung. Dr. A. T. Davison, Harvard organist, will play a number of typical British selections. Prof. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, who is the preacher Sunday, is expected also to speak on Great Britain's part in the war.

Britain's Day Proclamation in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Mayor of Boston has issued the following Britain's Day proclamation: "Saturday, Dec. 7, has been set apart by the country as the day on which America can voice its tribute to Great Britain for the part which that nation played in the winning of the war. Bos-

ton's formal celebration of the day will take the form of mass meetings at Symphony Hall and the Opera House, but I urge the citizens of Boston to observe the day by the display of the British flag as well as our own Stars and Stripes. Thus, in a measure, can we show our appreciation of America's debt of gratitude to Great Britain."

On Saturday noon a salute of 21 guns will be fired at the Charlestown Navy Yard in honor of Britain's Day. British heroes of the naval battle of Jutland who are here aboard the British cruiser Devonshire to participate in Britain's Day meetings were entertained at dinner on Friday night by Boston citizens.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AS PEACE DELEGATE

Former Member of British Cabinet to Handle League of Nations Phase of Conference for the British Government

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been asked by the government to take charge of the British section at the peace congress which is to deal with the question of a League of Nations.

Lord Robert made this announcement tonight in a speech at Letchworth. "I very cordially accepted the invitation," said Lord Robert. "There is no better work I would readily do for my country than to get up the British case and state it at this conference in favor of the great political and social reform it is possible to achieve in the interests of mankind."

Raw Materials Released

LONDON, England (Thursday) — (British Wireless Service)—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, announced today that the situation as regards the supply of materials to manufacturers is such that domestic control can now be considerably relaxed. Orders have already been issued enabling manufacturers and others to utilize for their ordinary civil trade existing stocks of a number of raw materials heretofore controlled, and the rationing of material allowed to trade for peace work has in many instances been largely increased.

Restrictions of imports and exports have already been relaxed in certain directions and further concessions of a more comprehensive character are in contemplation.

DRASTIC QUARANTINE RULES IN SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California—Quarantine legislation of the most drastic nature has been enacted by the San Diego City Council, and business is almost completely shut down. This is the Council's answer to the appeal of the Health Board for an ordinance closing churches, theaters and dance halls, which was opposed by the representatives of these interests, who insisted against discrimination and urged that if any industry was closed all should be.

The council unanimously voted down the measure which had been submitted by the health officer, and then ordered the city attorney to prepare one which would show no preference. This is taken to mean that the council while believing action unnecessary, is willing to give the health board opportunity to prove its position, and is looked upon as a testing out of a theory. The measure closes theaters, schools, churches, saloons, dance halls, cigar stands, boot black stands, hotel lobbies and all stores except those selling actual necessities of life.

Public offices, banks, oil stations, restaurants, cafés and the drug departments of drug stores may remain open, but all employees and persons going into such places must wear masks. The penalty for violation is a fine from \$5 to \$200 and imprisonment up to 30 days. No provision is made for the general wearing of masks by the public.

DYESTUFFS MAKERS DISCUSS TARIFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That some sort of immediate legislation is necessary to protect the rapidly growing dye industry in this country, was the unanimous verdict of the American Dyestuffs Manufacturing Association at a meeting on Friday. Members who discussed the question of asking legislation from Congress said frankly that they could not ask that yet, because they did not know what to ask for, that it was difficult to tell the needs in peace times of an industry that had grown up during the war, and that had not yet been brought down to a normal basis.

No action was taken at the meeting, but the consensus of opinion was that of the immediate protection of the industry from the influx of the great mass of dyes which has been accumulating in Germany since the beginning of the war, some sort of a system of licensing all importation such as England is enforcing would be the most satisfactory.

CUSTOM CORSETS
Frances L. Thomas
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GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PROTECT KAISER

Berlin Law Professor Declares Former Emperor Can Only Be Given Up by Dutch Government With Germany's Sanction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Dr. Kahl, professor of international law in Berlin, denies that the Dutch Government can hand over the former Kaiser to the Allies, declaring that, according to the civil and criminal law, no German can be given up to any foreign government, and Holland can only surrender the former Kaiser with Germany's sanction, which is not likely to be given.

It is questionable, he adds, whether Germany can demand the former Kaiser's surrender, or punish him, because no state court exists such as that whose establishment Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg demanded. Nor can Germany prevent the former Kaiser's return while, in Dr. Kahl's opinion, to hand him over would be a national disgrace.

Kaiser's Position Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Le Journal prints M. Henri Robert, leader of the Paris bar's, view on the subject of the former Kaiser's extradition.

If the former German Emperor, says M. Robert, should be regarded and treated as an offender against international law the allied nations as a whole would decide on his punishment. William II will be summoned before an international tribunal, which will take cognizance of the individual charges, which will be joined to the main accusation. The probability is that the special tribunal will allow the representation of civil parties.

German Money Replaced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Wednesday)—In accordance with a government decree, the German monetary system in Alsace-Lorraine has been replaced by the French system at the rate of 1 franc 23 centimes the mark.

French Names Restored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

METZ, Lorraine (Wednesday)—The German Republican Commissary has issued a decree providing for the restoration of the French communal names displaced by the Germans since 1870.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEFINES HIS POLICY

(Continued from page one)

It is impossible to have free intercourse between all nations.

"I hold we are up against the events of the last few years, for which Germany alone is responsible, and she must abide the consequences. All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The Allies propose to appoint a committee of experts to examine the best method of exacting the indemnity."

Dealing with measures for an increase of British output, Lloyd George says:

"There is one condition for the success of all efforts to increase the output of this country, namely confidence. Bolshevism is the poison of production. Russia proves that. Russia will not begin the building up of a productive system until Bolshevism has worked itself out."

"All classes must give confidence to those who have brains, to those who have capital, to those with hearts and hands to work. I say to labor: 'You shall have justice. You shall have fair treatment and a fair share of the amenities of life. Your children shall have equal opportunities with the children of the rich.' To capital I say: 'You shall not be plundered and penalized. Do your duty by those who work for you and your future is free for all the enterprise you can give us.' But there must be equal justice, and labor must have happiness in its work."

THE SHEPARD STORES
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

SWEATERS

Of Zephyr Yarn in a Special Selling.

Such an offer at any time would be of greatest importance. But coming as it does now, in ample time for gift selection, it easily takes its place among the most significant value-giving events of this holiday season.

Pure Zephyr Yarns. Sizes 36 to 46.

Link-and-Link-Stitch

—A heavier knitted sweater than we have heretofore sold. With jaunty collar and sash to tie.

—A word in emphasis: The pricing applies only to present definitely limited quantities—immediate selection will prove advisable, at 5.95.

(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

heart." Mr. Lloyd George dealt also with the housing and other problems connected with post-war reconstruction and the development of electrical power.

Lord Robert Cecil's Views

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—German officials guilty of acts which resulted in injury or danger to British prisoners of war should be held personally responsible, says Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In a message relative to the attitude of the government on the subject of treatment of prisoners, he says:

"If we are satisfied that any of our soldiers or civilian fellow subjects have been ill-treated in such a way as to injure their health or endanger their lives, we should make it perfectly clear that we will personally hold the official responsible for the ill-treatment, and, if necessary, try him for his life. This should be done, be he Kaiser or any subordinate."

"We cannot make it too clear that the ill-treatment of prisoners is not like occurrences in battle. It is deliberate, cold-blooded cruelty, and ought to be punished if there is any relic of justice left in the world."

Prohibition Program Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The United Kingdom Alliance has issued a manifesto to the electorate pointing out that the pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Reconstruction setting forth the main aspects of the problem, makes no mention throughout of the drink question, though it is beyond question that it has a vital relation to every problem of reconstruction.

The manifesto therefore appeals to the electors not to cast their vote for any candidate who is not pledged first to promote and support immediate legislation enabling the voters to decide for themselves the question as to the sale of drink in their neighborhood on the lines of the powers already conferred upon Scotland by the Temperance Act of 1913, and possessed by the great majority of English-speaking peoples of the world. And secondly, to oppose all schemes, however plausible, for instating the drink traffic as a national institution.

Mr. Barnes' Opponent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—John MacLean returned to Glasgow yesterday on being released from Peterhead prison. He was officially welcomed by Mr. Maxton, chairman of the Scottish Labor Party and Mr. Gallagher, who has been deputizing for him as candidate, while an immense crowd, which waited outside the station waving red flags and singing Socialist songs, gave him a tumultuous ovation.

Mr. MacLean, whom the Soviet Government in Moscow appointed as its consul, is to contest the Gorbals division against G. N. Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet.

In a press interview, he declared he was more revolutionary than ever.

Irish Divided Votes Stopped

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Messrs. John Dillon and John MacNeill, having conferred in the Lord Mayor of Dublin's presence concerning the Roman Catholic bishop's proposal for the division of certain Ulster seats between the Nationalists and Sinn Féin, it is now announced that they agreed to adopt the proposal in the cases of South Fermanagh, Derry City, South Down, Northwest Tyrone, East Donegal, South Armagh and East Down, which are to be divided equally between the two parties.

The conference having failed to agree as to the allocation of the seats, it was decided to refer the matter to Cardinal Logue.

AERIAL MAIL SCHEDULE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Aerial mail service between New York and Chicago will be started on Dec. 16. Mail will be carried as far as Cincinnati, where the pilot will board a new plane and continue the flight to New York. A small scout plane will fly behind a larger Handley-Page, stopping at smaller cities to pick up mail. The machines will be equipped with wireless telegraph and telephones and electrically heated suits for the aviators.

REVERSED RULING AND DISLOYALTY

Reversal of Judge's Opinion in St. Louis Federal Cases Makes Possible Conviction of Several Under the Espionage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The reversal of the ruling of Judge Thomas J. Munger of Lincoln, Nebraska, sitting in the federal court here, of his own opinions, in which he had ruled, among other things, that criticism of the United States for entering the war was not in itself evidence of disloyalty, made it possible to proceed with the trial and conviction of several persons charged with violations of the Espionage Act. When the cases were finally called for trial, convictions were obtained in six instances, the punishment, however, taking the nominal form of fines in most of them.

The action of Judge Munger in sustaining the demurrers at the first hearing caused consternation among the government's prosecutors. In the case of Claude Bunnard of Salem, Missouri, charged with disloyal utterances, the court ruled that his utterance that "the United States had no business in this war," could not be called opposition to the cause of the United States. The rulings took the general trend that published articles or utterances could not be classed as illegal unless it could be shown that they had influenced some individual who was subject to military service or some recruiting officer engaged in that duty.

In the rehearing on the demurrers, the opinion of Judge Carland, of the United States Court of Appeals, was filed in which Judge Carland upheld the conviction of a Colorado man in cases similar to those in which Judge Munger had sustained the demurrers. Following the rehearing Judge Munger reversed himself and reinstated most of the cases on the docket. Judge Carland held that it was not necessary to make the specific allegation that the articles or the remarks complained of had reached any member of the military forces. He held that the indictment should use only the language of the statute.

Judge Munger was brought here to assist Judge Dyer in handling a very heavy docket of espionage cases and instances of alleged disloyalty. He handed down a written opinion in which he explained his reasons for sustaining the demurrers. Among other things he held that an expression of admiration for some trait of the German race cannot be construed as disloyalty and that in charges of attempted insubordination or obstructing recruiting it was not enough to show intent, but it must be shown that the false utterances or published words of the accused actually reached some one in the military.

As to the allegation of the falsity of utterances, he said: "The law provides for the punishment of one who makes false reports or statements with certain intent. This must be the report of a past or present fact as distinguished from a mere opinion or hope, or wish, based on future possible conditions." He cited a decision of Judge Amidon in which it was held that an indictment to be effective must charge that the language complained of was spoken personally to some person in military service whose name was given, or to a public audience composed in part of such men.

Judge Munger based his original decision on the W. P. Elmer case and on that of E. W. Bracht of Spokane, Washington, who had deceived the sale of Liberty bonds. In the Bracht case he said: "The statute is not limited to interference with the movement or operation of troops, but includes any intent of interference with the success or operation of the military or naval forces, however it occurs. The operations and success of these forces depends greatly upon the support of the citizens at home. The language set out in the indictment is such that

a jury might say it was intended to diminish in the person addressed the spirit of loyalty and cordial support. It does not allege that wherein it was intended to interfere, but the language charged does decry the sale of bonds needed for the war and seeks to depress the spirit of firmness and enthusiasm of the citizens of the United States." As to the count which charged that Bracht's language was calculated to promote the cause of the enemy, the decision says: "Nothing in the statement shows a desire that the cause of the enemy should succeed. The criticism at most is of the entry of the United States into the war and of its purposes in conducting the war. This falls short of promoting the success of the enemy. Criticism of one's own country in time of war is not necessarily a support of the enemy country and it may be consistent with a more vigorous conduct of the war. It may also be consistent with an equal or stronger opposition to the cause of the enemy and may express abhorrence of both contestants and of the cause of each."

In the case of W. P. Elmer, formerly a member of the Republican State Committee and publisher of the Salem Republican, both counts of the indictment were thrown out because it was not alleged that there was an intent to cause disloyalty on the part of anyone in the military service or that the publication reached anyone subject to military service or on recruiting duty. Mr. Elmer was later convicted, fined and severely censured by Judge Munger as was Mr. Bracht.

COMMISSION TO EUROPE VOTED

Reconstruction Congress Urges Speedy Removal of War Restrictions on Industries

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Paul M. Warburg, formerly vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed the reconstruction congress on Friday. He said that the country might expect to see with the coming of peace, the beginning of a gradual contraction of note issues and deflation of prices and wages. The drop in wages, he said, would be accompanied by a decrease in prices so that the purchasing power of wages or "real wages" would not be changed.


A resolution was adopted requesting the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to enlist the cooperation of national bodies devoted to the extension and promotion of American commerce and particularly foreign trade, in the appointment of a commission representative of American business which shall proceed without delay to Europe for the purpose of studying the following purposes: "A. To study at first hand the reconstruction needs of European countries in conjunction with business men of these nations in order to advise the business men of the United States as to how they may be most helpful in meeting the necessities of Europe and caring for the interests of American industry and commerce. B. To be available to the peace delegates of the United States for any needed information which they may be able to present or for any aid which may be given by the business men of the United States through the medium of such a commission."

The Congress also adopted a resolution opposing government ownership and operation of telegraphs, telephones and cables. It urged that all war restrictions and regulations on industries be removed as speedily as practicable, except on such industries as are engaged in the production, preparation or distribution of food, feed and fuel, and that the restrictions and regulations on the latter be taken off as early as consistent with the welfare of the nation and her Allies.

Another resolution adopted called for modification of anti-trust laws, while development of public work of every sort was urged in another resolution, in order that opportunities of employment might be created for unskilled labor. The Congress also urged a greater merchant marine.

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41 SUMMER STREET BOSTON

REGARDING SPREAD
OF BOLSHEVISM

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
That there is no danger of the spread of Bolshevism in the United States, France, or England, unless the capitalists attempt to take away the gains which labor has won through the war, and that Bolshevism is not likely to become ascendant in Germany, as it has in Russia, were opinions expressed by Prof. Edward A. Ross of the faculty of sociology of the University of Wisconsin, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Professor Ross returned recently from a six months' sojourn in Russia, during which he studied the background and conditions of the revolution.

"Socialism to be reached by dictatorship of the proletariat was the idea developed by Russian thinkers and it involved delegates from the working classes," said Professor Ross. "They happened to be soldiers, and that they should seize the power and be the state, was a later development."

"They planned at first to watch the provisional government in Russia. After months of development of opinion they, the Soviets, became the government. It was a gradual growth to prominence of the working people, because they felt they were being sacrificed."

"What occurs to a people when they first experience freedom is democracy. Everybody, including women, were to have the vote. The idea of monopoly of power by the working classes, that does not occur to people—it comes as a result of disappointment."

"That is why Bolshevism will not become ascendant in Germany. Consider how broad the difference is between the German and Russian situations. The war went on in Russia after the revolution; in Germany it is over before the revolution takes place."

"In Russia 70 per cent of the adults are illiterate. In Germany but 1 per cent are illiterate. In Russia there is little peasant proprietorship—it is widely prevalent in Germany. The German peasants will not go with the Bolsheviki as did the Russian peasants."

"In Russia the bourgeoisie were not numerous or organized or well-led. In Germany they are more numerous and more capable. The masses hated the state in Russia, and there was a strong tendency toward disorganization and anarchy. The German masses have seen what they regard as a good side to the state, and they do not wish to see the state shattered. They want to keep the working-men's insurance, factory inspection, and so on."

"Bolshevism would not have triumphed in Russia if the Constituent Assembly had been convened in four months after the revolution. In Germany it will be convened within three months after the revolution. For these reasons Bolshevism will not get the upper hand in Germany, in spite of the bitterness left by the ruinous defeat undergone by Germany in consequence of the leadership of the capitalist class."

"In France and England all these things are true, but they are victors. They are good-natured because they are exultant. They were led not to destruction, but to victory, so that their bourgeoisie is not discredited."

"Still more is this true of the United States. In this country, speaking broadly, labor trusts the government. It does not regard the government as the agent of capital. During the war labor has gained an eight-hour day, a big wage increase, and extension of its organization into the fields from which hitherto they have been excluded."

"There is no indication that the people who desire socialism in this country exceed 5 per cent of the population, and it may be that they are not more than 3 per cent. Therefore with the present situation in view, there is no reason to suppose that the country will be afflicted with a serious Bolshevist movement."

"Nevertheless, it would be easy for the victorious Allies to throw away this immunity, and let themselves in for serious trouble. One way, for example, would be to persist in fighting the Soviet rule in Russia, especially if the idea is put in power a Russian Government which will wipe out every act of the Bolshevist Government, and hand back one-third of the agricultural soil of Russia to the 110,000 dispossessed noble landowners. If the working classes in the allied countries should gain the impression that the blood of their fellows and of the armed workmen of Bolshevist Russia is being shed in order to restore these great estates to the idle nobles, they would quickly set their governments down as capitalist, and turn their thoughts toward an over-turn in favor of the Soviet Government."

"Or take this country. From 1900 to the outbreak of the war, real wages went down; the money wage had in fact lost from 10 to 15 per cent of the buying power it had in 1890. In the pre-war period, nearly half of the adult male workers in organized industry were earning less than \$600 a year, while four-fifths received less than \$750, which, according to the unanimous opinion of social workers, is the least on which a town family of normal size can be supported in health and decency. For some years, the proportion of the product of American industry going to earners of capital had increased, while the proportion going to labor had decreased."

"Fortunately, there has been a rise in wages which more than exceeds the high cost of living, so that today labor can live better and gain a just share of its product. But the movement among employers to restore the high cost of living, however, for the high cost of living, the movement to set back the hands of the clock, and to concede labor no larger share of the product than it had five years

ago, would encounter most determined resistance.

"Labor is determined that it will not go back into its former state. The capitalist must simply make up his mind to a lower level of profit than he has hoped for. If employers take advantage of the demobilization of soldiers to restore the old order of low wages, the long day, and only 16 per cent of the workers in organizations, we shall see Bolshevism spread among wage earners like wildfire, and within a short period of years we may be in the presence of a full-fledged American Bolshevist organization."

"While the prospect is bright that such will never be the case, yet it is possible for Bolshevism to be evoked here—in case, that is to say, the capitalist is strong enough to reinstate the pre-war situation."

GREAT SUCCESS OF
WAR LOAN IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—As the result of three months' energetic propaganda on the part of at least a dozen provincial loan committees, the main portion of the Indian war loan of 1918 realized 46,58,25,000 rupees; or in round figures \$31,000,000 as compared with \$26,600,000 raised in connection with the Indian war loan of 1917. Toward this total the Province of Bengal, that is, one might almost say, the city of Calcutta, has furnished by far the largest individual subscription, namely 19 crores 20 lakhs, Bombay being more than five crores behind with 13 crores 93 lakhs. The Punjab and Madras each put up nearly three crores, Burma one crore and a half and the remaining provinces smaller amounts. Of the native states Hyderabad furnished the largest contribution of 50 lakhs, Mysore coming next with 37½ lakhs and Baroda third with 30½ lakhs.

In comparison with the colossal totals realized in European countries these figures are of course very small, but viewed in relation to India's financial past they are quite considerable. Until last year practically no attempt had ever been made to raise more than 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 on the Indian market, and in inviting subscriptions to last year's loan, Sir William Meyer told the public that he looked for a minimum of 10,000,000. That minimum was oversubscribed nearly three times last year, and the result of this year's appeal has been even better. The post office branch of the loan will remain open for several months yet, and it may be confidently anticipated that subscriptions through this channel will swell the total largely.

It cannot of course be pretended that the response has been as liberal as it might. It is impossible to say exactly how much of the total has been subscribed by Europeans, but it would probably be a moderate estimate to say that three-quarters of the total has been found by European investors. The Indian capitalist as a class has remained comparatively small, but moved by the most impressive appeals to his public spirit, to his patriotism and to his pocket. As a class the Marwaris merchants of Calcutta are possibly even wealthier than the British men of commerce—they have certainly been in the habit of boasting that they do a far larger business. Yet when Calcutta's war tank trundled into Burra Bazar, the quarter in which the Marwaris congregate, and Mr. Sawday, of the civil service, made a special appeal to the millionaires of the bazaar to justify their pretensions to preeminence, the response was so feeble that he tore up the first list of subscriptions handed to him and advised the capitalists of Burra Bazar to think the matter over again. Some time after this one of them put up 67 lakhs or about less than half a million and this was acclaimed as an extraordinary display of public spirit. But, speaking generally, Indian capitalists—on this side of India certainly—have shown no great eagerness to support the loan, and it had not been for the jute mills pouring into it some of the colossal profits they have been making, the response would have been somewhat feeble in its character. On the Bombay side the long-headed Mahrattas and Parsi mill-owners were among the biggest subscribers and for a brief time it looked as though they would repeat their coup of last year when they brought up a huge financial reserve right at the end of the period of grace and the best of the Calcutta subscription. The healthy rivalry which has been manifested between the great commercial capitals of eastern and western India has been one of the most pleasing features of the war loan campaign.

PLAN OF COMPULSORY INSURANCE ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—A manifesto has been issued to all State institutions receiving a government subsidy, notifying that they must insure with the Queensland State Insurance Company. If any institution fails to do this the government will itself insure it for the full value of the amount which it obtains yearly from the State, with the State Insurance Company, and will deduct the premiums from the subsidy.

Drawing a deduction from this procedure, some critics of the Labor Government expect that all immigrants, settlers or returned soldiers who are receiving government aid in opening up their land or in establishing themselves on the land, will be told later that the state railways will not convey their produce to market unless it is consigned through the new State Produce Agency.

SIX-CENT FARE AUTHORIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The Public Utility Commission has authorized a six-cent fare on the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company lines in five zones in the shore section.

FRENCH AVIATION
AS PEACE INDUSTRY

France Believes That Construction of Peace Aeroplanes Is Urgent and That They Must Differ From War Machines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the present moment there is being conducted in France what can only be described as an intensive cultivation of commercial, industrial, and general aviation. Having in mind that the demands of peace are instant and pressing, and that one of the foremost of these demands is for that speedy transport which threatens to be most lacking, France has decided that among the immediate and practical questions of peace this one is supreme. As it has been put, the nation whose "avions" are first in the air for the industries and duties of peace will obtain a substantial advantage. France, claiming that she was first in preparing herself with aeroplanes for war purposes and made the quickest advances, sets forth to be the first and foremost in industrial aviation, considering that, as the aeroplane has been quite one of the most striking, if not the most striking, of all the features of the war, and of the governing factors, the part it will play in the new development of the world in the first years of peace time will be not less effective or remarkable.

Main considerations for the moment are these—that the construction of peace aeroplanes must proceed on different lines from that of the war machines, that stability must have priority over speed and not the reverse, as has been the case to a large extent during war, that the question of adapting the vast number of war machines now in use to industrial purposes during peace should be closely considered, but that such adaptation should not be regarded as in the least essential, and finally that peace having released thousands of aviators from war service, anxious to continue aviation work, the question of personnel of the new industrial, commercial, and other services of a national character, which would have been very formidable in other circumstances, will be solved. But in regard to the latter consideration it is most desirable that military aviators should be quickly turned on to the peace planes, as soon as they are liberated from war service. Any interval would be damaging to their skill, enthusiasm, and capacity. Hence, for these and other reasons, the whole project must be worked out now fully and practically and not left over until the Peace Congress is at work. France is approaching this problem capably. She has got her most skilled men at work on it, not only the engineers, inventors, and aviators, but the natural scientists of the academies. Good results are forthcoming.

In these endeavors in France and other countries the first impulse seems always to be in the direction of a postal service. Here speed and promptitude are necessary and a systematic certainty that is often not fully characteristic of general human arrangements. The postal service is symbolic of certainty and efficiency; that is why the first thoughts of the experimenters turn in this direction, as they have done in France, England, and America, besides which, great public advantages are immediately to be secured in this direction. It is reported that in Spain a public service is already being arranged.

The first definite attempts at the establishment of a real postal service by aeroplane in France were made recently. Two routes of an entirely different character were established, one being from Paris to St. Nazaire and the other from Nice to Corsica. In the case of the former, two machines started from Bourget at half-past two in the afternoon. One of them carried a thousand letters, and the other, piloted by an aviator who had recently escaped from Germany, followed a few minutes later by way of escort. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the president of the Aeronautical Commission, the general secretary of posts and telegraphs, and various notabilities, more or less directly interested, saw them off. The aeroplanes were supplied by the Ministry of War. They had twin motors, seated three, and were adapted so far as possible to the special use for which they were intended. As experience of the necessities is gained they will be altered little by little accordingly. That is the chief object of these flights. The two machines made a stop of a few minutes at Mans, and did the double journey quite satisfactorily in three hours and a half, the distance from Paris to St. Nazaire by air route being about 450 kilometers. Each machine floated a small tricolor with the words "Service postal" in the corner, and the new special post office established at Bourget for the purpose, had painted on the front, "Aero-Gare du Bourget. Service postal."

In the case of the service initiated between Nice and Calvi in Corsica, the same general plan of two machines, one acting as escort to the other, was adopted. The machines in this case were hydroplanes supplied by the

Ministry of Marine, and had been specially designed by M. Odier. They had twin motors of 200 horsepower. The first experiment was not a complete success, the machines leaving Nice at 7 o'clock in the morning and the escort finding itself in difficulties 20 minutes later, though the other machine bearing sacks of correspondence went on. The second attempt, which followed immediately, however, was completely successful. The machines left Nice at 8 o'clock and reached Calvi at 11, starting back at half-past three in the afternoon with the Corsican mails and reaching Nice at 6.

Ordinary postage stamps are used for the letters sent by the aerial mail, surcharged with a narrow red stripe and the words "Par Avion." It is intended to introduce a special aerial post stamp bearing a representation of Guyonnet, the famous French aviator who is regarded as nationally typical of the intrepidity of the French aviator, and whose memory is perpetuated in every possible way. It may be added that the transporting aeroplane carried 30 bags of letters, each weighing about 5 kilos. In the large egg-shaped body or well of the machine, however, a weight of 1500 kilos can be carried. The public had been waiting for the first time by this new post for the first time, and it was a great pleasure to see the large portion of the population of Nice had sat up the night before addressing letters to friends in Calvi, most of them asking for a reply by return of post so that it might come back by the same aeroplane. It was arranged that while the machines were in flight they should send wireless messages to their base every quarter of an hour to report their progress.

Since these occasions the experimenters, though they are scarcely experiments now, have been constantly repeated, and with success. In French Morocco there is a regular aerial service, and here it is not so much a matter of experiment as of real utility and necessity, for if the services there were not carried through by aeroplane they would, as direct services, not exist at all. As to land services, the feeling at the present time is that an immediate and highly successful future is assured. There are still, however, some lingering doubts in the case of services like that from Nice to Corsica where appreciable stretches of water have to be covered. Notwithstanding the stability and reliability of the machines there is an element of risk in the matter in transoceanic flights. Despite their floating capabilities, coming down to the surface is not the same thing on land as on the sea. Again the essence of a postal service is regularity, and there can be no regularity at present, nor for a long time to come, inasmuch as it is impossible for machines to venture up on such missions in really bad weather.

As has been indicated, however, the deepest study is being given to the question in every direction. One of the most interesting personalities associated with it is that of the venerable permanent secretary of the Académie Française, M. Etienne Lamy, who happens to be a close and enthusiastic student of aeronautics. M. Etienne Lamy served in the war of 1870, and has had military experience since then. At the outbreak of the present war this eminent historian, political and social doctrinaire, and orator, offered his services to the army, which were accepted, and so he got back into uniform in which he still is. For some time he has been attached to the aeronautical service. Many years ago, when a deputy to the Chamber, he achieved a distinct success as reporter of a naval commission, and this aptitude for gathering all the available information and presenting it in the best and most effective form, has resulted in his now being attached to the aeronautical commission of which M. d'Aubigny is the head. He has been carrying on lately something in the nature of veritable propaganda in the way of stimulating public interest in these future air services, and says that the resources of the new means of transport are incalculable.

TO SEIN FEIN FROM
BRITISH SOLDIERS

An evidence that the patriotism of the British soldier extends beyond the business of war comes in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor from a captain of the Fifth Argyll and Sutherland H. C. M., in which he incloses verses on the reconciliation of the factions in Britain. In his letter he says, "I shall be honored if you will give the inclosed a place in your paper. I am a soldier with almost two and a half years' active service abroad in the present war, who is doing what little he can to show Irishmen everywhere how anxious British soldiers are for a reconciliation of the peoples of the British Isles. . . . Trusting that you will look with a favorable eye on the efforts of a soldier to help bring to an end a family quarrel." The verses follow.

The British Isles
God took five thousand of His loveliest gems:
He made of them a jewel set in seas
Of silver. Diamonds spray the golden
Of every island-gem. Their beryl
Slope up with woods of chrysoprase
and jades
To sapphire hills, all ruby-tipped
when dawn
Each day. Along their dales, like
flashing blades,
Midst garnet brake, where agate
ravine yawns,
The silver rivers run through topaz
pools
And turquoise lakes, to cliffs of opal,
pearl,
And tourmaline, that front the sea
where rules
The purest light in every wavelet's
curl.

Of all that jewel's clusters none there
are
More lovely than the Isles of
Emerald.
Their glories have been sung down
ages far
By Celtic bard and Scandinavian
skald.
This cluster's glories are its own, and
yet
Alone it would not be as beautiful:
To all around each cluster is in debt.
The brilliant stones enlightening the
dull,
The quiet and restful softening down
the glare
Of brighter gems. So all these
clusters form,
Though separate in themselves, one
jewel rare,
Pearl, ruby, emerald, and cairngorm.

A Message
I
Who are the Brythons, the Cymri?
Whence have the British their
name?
Celts of the proudest of Celtic
Wide as the world is their fame.
Celtic are ye. Ye are Gaelic,
Gael as our own northern men.
Blood of our blood, ye are kinsmen,
Sons of the sea and the ben.

II
Strathclyde and Cumbria, Cornwall,
Cambria, know that in these,
And in the old Saxon kingdoms,
And in our lands overseas,
Folk, who are Irish as ye are,
Long for return of their men.
Wait for your own manhood's coming,
Wonder when ye will say when.

III
Crucified Belgium and Serbia,
Bleeding till high unto death;
France, deeply wounded, yet fighting;
Smaller states gasping for breath;
Italy freeing her children;
Slav nations groping for light,
Crushed and enslaved by the German,
Lost in oppression's dark night:

IV
These speak your name with a question.
Wonder why ye stand aside,
Ask what ye know of the German,
More than your fathers, who died,
Butchered by Hessian soldiers,
Sires of the Huns, who today

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Earn a whole world's fiercest loathing
From Delaware to Cathay.

V
Innocents ravished and aged,
Women insane from their wrongs,
Old people beggared and murdered—
Endless the tale of the throngs
Of foulest of Hell's deepest horrors
Poured over Earth's fairest lands;
Why? That a tyrant, world-wide,
May flourish by Prussia's red hands!

VI
But for the might of the British
Hope for the nations had died
Millions in bitterest bondage
Vainly for freedom had cried.
We have known nobler of heroes
Shall not the bright swords of Erin
Flash where the tyrant's course
runs?

VII
Grave was the wrong done to Erin,
When, to the German's foul cause,
Hew, pure and fair was enchain'd,
Dragged through the mire of their
wars.
Germans will laugh if ye trust them,
Liars renowned o'er the seas,
Masters of basest betrayals:
Will ye have freedom from these?

VIII
Black were the wrongs that ye
suffered:
Bitter the thoughts that remain.
Keenly we long for the dawning,
When we shall cease from their
bane.
Swear ye by Saint Columcille
That, as he brought to this land
Blessings from Erin, so shall we
Give back with wide open hand.

IX
Four weary years have we battled,
Wounded, gone time and again
Back to the furnace in Flanders,
Till now we send our old men.
Only we ask by Saint Patrick,
Briton whom all ye revere,
That, when we promise you justice,
Ye will believe us sincere.

X
Mighty the power of the British.
Celt firing Saxon's grim strength:
Will ye not join us our brothers,
Till there shall rise up at length
One vast free-will federation,
Formed of the nations, who now
Fight for the freedom of others,
Bound by the blood-mingling vow?

XI
Hear ye the Three Waves of Erin
Calling her sons to the fray,
Thundering shouts of Fiana,
Tyrants shall hear with dismay.
Know we that generous Erin
Soon in her right place will lead,
Fight by her kinsfolk, her sisters,
Nation in name and in deed.

XII
Fleets shall bring wealth to her
harbors,
Treasures for palace and mart.
Back, from Lough Derg, Clonmacnois,
She will send culture and art.
Bards shall contest at fair Tara,
Celtic live once again.
Erin shall stand free and glorious,
Loved by her kin o'er the main.

DRY VOTE GAIN IN MISSOURI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—The final official wet majority in Missouri against the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution has been announced as 72,853, somewhat smaller the vote in two counties were to the advantage of the dries. Several counties are shown to have gone dry by as many as 3000 votes. The Missouri Dry Federation has sent letters to all members of the Legislature asking support of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and asking that a bone-dry law be passed, to take effect May 1, 1919.

CHICAGO BARS RED FLAG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago City Council has passed an ordinance barring the display of the red flag in Chicago. The vote was 65 to 2. The negative votes were cast by Socialist aldermen. Both Socialists protested against the ordinance.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from

MENACE SEEN IN PACKER CONTROL

Francis J. Heney, Former Special Attorney for United States Trade Commission, Warns of Trade and Political Perils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—What he considers the dangers of the United States packing house situation, internationally as well as nationally, is touched upon briefly by Francis J. Heney of California in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. As special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Heney conducted an investigation into the meat-packing industry. He was questioned about the reports of the commission which have followed his inquiry.

"The evidence conclusively proves a combination in restraint of trade since 1885 between Armour, Swift and Morris, and part of the time with Cudahy in it, a part of the time Sulzberger, and part of the time both of these latter concerns in it.

"The great danger of this monopoly is that it is aiming at the control of all staple food supplies, and is rapidly securing it, as well as control of the most important of the clothing supplies. It is of such a nature that it will be able to dictate to the producer the price he will get, at the same time fixing to the consumer the price he shall pay, and neither price is at all times fixed with exclusively benevolent purposes in view.

"The most menacing aspect of this combination lies in the fact that the three greatest banking groups in this country are financially interested in and closely allied with it, and that consequently it can not only obtain all the money required for its own development and extension, but can obstruct, if not entirely prevent, the creation and intrusion of any powerful rival, and can still more easily wipe out its existing weaker competitors as rapidly as seems desirable to it, or safe from the standpoint of public opinion.

"This public opinion it also seeks to control, and does materially influence, by the expenditure of vast sums of money in advertising, with the consequent disinclination on the part of newspapers and magazines to bite the hand that feeds them.

"This combination is also calculated to cause friction with the Australian and South American governments, where the packers have already inaugurated the same system of control, and also with England and other European governments, which are already complaining about extortionate prices on food products which are traceable directly to it."

WASHINGTON WHISKY CARRIERS RAIDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The national capital is dry by statute, but up to now fairly well by reason of permission to import liquors from Baltimore. It awoke on Friday to find a tremendous raid had been made on home-coming liquor carriers.

Five thousand quarts were taken by the police up to Friday forenoon, and 260 persons were listed on police blotters. Not all of these will be prosecuted, but many of them face court trial on charges of bringing liquor into a military zone.

Cases probably will not be pressed where "personal consumption" reasons can be clearly proved. But many of the suspected traffickers in illicit whisky will be punished.

REFORESTING PLANS BEFORE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Amongst other matters which are being taken up earnestly by the Canadian Commission on Conservation is that of reforestation. Owing to vast areas having been denuded of forests, they are at the present unproductive. The matter of reforestation of crown timber lands is a matter for the provincial governments to deal with, but private activities are at present the chief agencies for forest planting. The Province of Quebec is well in advance in this regard and several paper companies have already taken steps looking to the restoration of pulpwood in the northern parts of the Province. In 1908 one company started operations and at present has a total of

453 acres planted with a number of varieties of spruce and pine. It has planted 1500 trees to the acre, the total number planted to date being in the neighborhood of 680,000 trees. The program sets out a yearly increase of trees to be planted until it totals 2,000,000 per annum. Another concern, which started operations in Quebec in 1916, now has 780 acres planted with various kinds of seedlings. It is expected that by 1920 the trees to be planted each year will be 1,000,000 spruce and 100,000 white and red pine.

In addition to the exertions of these private concerns, the Quebec provincial government has had for nearly 10 years past an extensive forest nursery which has supplied millions of young trees to farmers and pulp companies. Up to 1918 about 2,000,000 trees had been sold in this way. The Quebec government contemplates forest planting on denuded crown lands by which it will be able to increase the annual output of seedlings to 5,000,000 per annum.

CANADA'S CONTROL OVER THE PACKERS

System Carried Out by Finance Department Briefly Described—No Combination to Raise Prices or Restrain Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—From inquiries made by the Canadian Bureau from official sources, it was learned that there is no combination amongst the packing houses in Canada to boost prices or in any way to restrain trade. When the order in council limiting the packers' profits to 11 per cent was passed it was felt that it was more or less class legislation, but the packing houses did not raise any objection. The limitation of profits touches only the packing end of the business.

The reason for the passive attitude of the packing houses to the order in council is believed to have been largely due to the fact that they were making such huge profits on their enormously increased trade that they were well satisfied with the margin allowed them. The system of controlling the packing houses is carried out by the finance department, which has placed the control in the hands of a commissioner of taxation. This official has access to the books of all the packing houses in the country, which also make a return to him of their business. If he sees fit he can have an audit made of the books in the same manner in which such an operation is carried out in the ordinary way of business.

It is not possible at the present moment, to say anything in regard to the results of the operation of the order in council. It was only passed a few months ago as a war measure and no returns have yet been made to the commissioner of taxation. It might be mentioned that in addition to the limitation of profits of the packing houses, a Canada Food Board order limits the profits of all wholesale dealers, the gross margin laid down being 10 per cent on sales to retailers and 4 per cent on sales to wholesalers, the wholesalers report monthly on specially provided forms to the Canada Food Board.

To return for a moment to the question of a combine. The Canadian Bureau is informed that all the evidence points to the fact that the packing houses have been in competition with one another.

MICHIGAN LAND CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Land and Livestock Congress has advocated substitution of a state drain commissioner for the present county official system to reclaim swamp and muck lands, building of state roads to fill trunk line gaps, a state committee to formulate a general land policy for returned soldiers and sailors and the promotion of stock raising to utilize undeveloped and cut-over land. A. C. Carton, secretary of the Public Domain Commission, advocated stock ranches instead of small individual farms for returned soldiers.

LANDLORDS CUT RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FLINT, Michigan—Landlords here have cut rents 15 per cent for 90 days, the same reconstruction period for which all merchants have reduced the price of necessities. The action is taken on the presumption that the laboring men cannot meet their obligations, increased by soaring food prices and contributions to patriotic funds.

NELSON'S LEGACY TO THE WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when the eyes of the entire world have been fixed on the greatest naval surrender in history, it is only fitting that we should recall Lord Nelson's legacy to the British fleet, and subsequently to the world. In this great war of nearly four and a half years, the celebrated signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty," has permeated the consciousness of the entire British people. How well that duty has been done we all know today. But for that great, silent power victory would have been impossible. America could not have even helped a factor in the war. Her splendid help in food and munitions, her gallant men, could not have reached Europe.

The Grand Fleet today owes much, perhaps all, to the high standard of honor and efficiency set by Lord Nelson. He was a man who loved peace, but would not sacrifice "one jot of England's honor to avoid war." It is true that the hero of Trafalgar was no meddler in politics, yet he did make one insignificant, if little known, speech in the House of Lords on Nov. 16, 1802.

"I, my lords, have in different countries seen much of the miseries of war," he said. "I am, therefore, in my inmost soul a man of peace. Yet I would not, for the sake of any peace, however fortunate, consent to sacrifice one jot of England's honor. Our honor is inseparably combined with our genuine interest. Hitherto there has been nothing greater known on the Continent than the faith, the untainted honor, the generous public sympathies, the commerce, the unconquerable valor of the British nation. Wherever I have served in foreign countries I have witnessed these to be sentiments with which Britons were regarded. The advantages of such a reputation are not to be lightly brought into hazard.

"I, for one, rejoice that His Majesty has signified his intention to pay due regard to the connection between the interests of this country and the preservation of the liberties of Europe. It is satisfactory to know that the preparations to maintain our dignity in peace are not to be neglected. Those supplies which His Majesty shall for such purposes demand, my people will most earnestly grant."

"The nation is satisfied that the government seeks in peace or war no interest separate from that of the people at large; and as the nation was pleased with the sincere spirit of peace with which the late treaty was negotiated, so now that a restless and unjust ambition in those with whom we desired sincere amity has given a new alarm, the country will rather prompt the government to assert its honor than need to be roused to such measures of vigorous defense as the exigency of the times may require."

The romantic life of Nelson is well known. There are hundreds of stories in connection with him. Who does not remember the ride to school with his elder brother in a snowstorm when their father had left it to their honor not to turn back unless the roads were impassable? And the elder brother was all for turning back but for Horatio's reminder that "it was left to our honor" to continue the journey if it was humanly possible to do so.

At Portsmouth one may see the very place on the beach where the greatest of England's heroes embarked to join the Victory riding at anchor in the bay. An anchor marks the spot. One pictures no splendid insolent figure, but a small and queer man taking leave of the land he loved so well.

Nelson's last prayer, written in the little cabin a few hours before going into action lets us completely into his innermost heart.

"May the great God whom I worship grant to my country and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it; and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet! For myself individually I commit my life to Him who made me, and may His blessing light upon my endeavors for serving my country faithfully. To Him I resign myself and the just cause which is in-

trusted to me to defend. Amen! Amen!

A great prayer, and one which lives quite unconsciously in the heart of every sailor in the British fleet. The Nelson touch, the Nelson honor and the Nelson duty permeates the fleet of England possibly even to a larger extent today, than when Trafalgar was fought. Where is it better exemplified than by the heroism of the boy, John Travers Cornwell of His Majesty's ship Chester, in the Battle of Jutland, who, when all the crew of his gun were killed or disabled, although mortally wounded himself, stood at his post with the telephone awaiting orders till the end of the action. He was mentioned by Jellicoe in his account of the battle, and re-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Lord Nelson

ceived the Victoria Cross. Only a boy of 16, but he did his duty, and England will not forget.

There is a story told in connection with Nelson's passing that is not generally known. In all previous actions in which he had taken part, his servant had always taken the precaution to hide his medals and orders, knowing, as he did, the admiral's love of display on such occasions. Now it happened on the morning of Trafalgar, Nelson's servant was unable to adopt the ordinary precautions. When the admiral appeared on the quarter-deck, those who saw him were astonished to see the profusion of orders that covered his breast. There was certainly no mistaking the Admiral of the British fleet. Whether or no this was a mark for the French gunner who fired at him from the yard top, is not a matter of certain history. Nevertheless, Nelson's servant always maintained that had he only hidden his master's medals, Nelson's life would have been spared.

Nearly three months after the declaration of war, on Oct. 21, 1914, Trafalgar Day, the present writer happened to be in London. The people had been asked to pass silently through Trafalgar Square at the same period of the day as a tribute to the great Nelson. It was a happy thought that suggested this form of commemoration. All day long great crowds of people passed silently through the square, only pausing to look at the wreaths at the foot of the Nelson Column.

In those first days of the great war England was expecting the German fleet to come out. Her fate, the fate of the whole world, depended on a naval victory. Men were rushing in thousands to enlist, but her great army of today was not yet in existence. The Old Contemptibles were gallantly fighting against tremendous odds in France. If the German Navy had broken through there was no army in England that could have stopped an invasion.

As those thousands of serious upturned faces gazed at the little bronze figure so far above them, instinctively many must have felt that that great multitude was silently pledging itself to do its duty, no matter how great the cost. Perhaps it is not realized that the Royal Navy has lost 3508 officers and 36,258 men.

Today in the hour of victory we must not lose sight of the incessant work of the mercantile marine, without whom the war could not have continued for a single day. It is one thing to go into battle fully armed

with a good fighting chance, but quite another to face brutal foe without any defense, or at most a single gun. Yet many crews whose vessels were torpedoed, and who escaped after terrible privations and hardships in open boats, signed on again as soon as they were able. Without their self-sacrificing England and Belgium must have starved. Their losses have been heavy—14,661 officers and men and 3295 prisoners. They are still silent; it is for us who love them so much to speak strongly.

Today Nelson's great signal has been condensed into two terse words—"carry on." No passionate, patriotic appeal, but a calm and simple reminder that on each individual man and woman depends the fate and future of the world.

INDIAN LANDS TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—Several hundred acres of land belonging to allottees of the Flathead Indian tribe will be sold in January, 1919. The land is situated in western Montana, in a fertile valley at the foot of the Flathead range of mountains. This section comprised the tribal home of the Flathead Indians for a good many years, but was thrown open to settlement in 1909, after the government wards had been given their allotments. In many cases, the Indians selected excellent pieces of land, but in very few cases have they developed their holdings into profitable farms.

CAMP DEVENS DEMOBILIZATION

AYER, Massachusetts—Orders have been received from Washington for the demobilization of the entire depot brigade at Camp Devens, except four battalions and small training detachments. Twelve hundred men were sent back to civil life on Wednesday and about 1600 were to follow at once. A constant influx of New England men from camps in other parts of the country, sent here for discharge, is anticipated for some time to come.

ITALIANS SUBSCRIBE TO FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Italian residents have contributed a \$600 fund for the relief of war sufferers in their native land and promise to prosecute this work more effectively, as a result of an appeal made at a mass meeting at which Gen. Emilio Guglielmini, military attaché at Washington, District of Columbia, addressed 2000 persons.

ANTI-GERMAN LANGUAGE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Milwaukee County ceased to be officially bilingual this week, when the board of supervisors voted to postpone indefinitely the publication of its proceedings in a German-language newspaper. This action ends a custom that has endured for years.

AID WOMEN CAN GIVE IMMIGRANTS

Chief of Naturalization Service Sees Great Opportunity for Assisting Newcomers Along the Road to Citizenship

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Richard K. Campbell, chief of the naturalization section of the Department of Labor, has a firm belief in the ability of women to meet a very difficult problem in the United States, or at least, to make a valuable contribution toward its solution. This belief is founded largely on his experience with the immigrants who came to this country with ideals typified by the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which they see on their arrival, but who frequently fall into conditions worse than those they have left or who fail to get the training for the citizenship whose duties they are later called upon to perform.

The immigrant needs mothering, in Mr. Campbell's opinion, and that is why women have such an excellent opportunity to lead them in the right direction. The man who is to become a citizen of the Republic must learn that it means a respect for the rights of others, the doing of his part in such fashion that he will not only be benefited, but that his fellow immigrants and every one else will live under better conditions and have better opportunities.

A woman who had a great class in Chicago of all ages and many tongues was asked how she was able to understand them and how they could understand one another. She replied that it must be because they knew that she loved them and that through this love they some way evolved a confidence and understanding, akin to that which a child has for its mother, and that this enabled them to comprehend many things in spite of the confusion of tongues. A woman in Kentucky, who had gone to her task of teaching immigrants with dread, came to appreciate it as a privilege which she would not renounce for anything.

Mr. Campbell believes that women who have shown during the war how eager they are for service can do a peace work as fine and as patriotic as any that the war has called forth by volunteering to teach the people who come here, groping their way toward citizenship.

In all the large cities and in the industrial centers there are men and women who need the help of the night school and the volunteer teacher. Too often those who come to America and do not know the language have no way of learning how to become good citizens. Their intentions may be good

but their ignorance leads them into trouble.

The immigrant is usually lonely and ignorant. He welcomes the help that the woman teacher gives him because she typifies for him the government of the United States which he has revered from afar. There is no condescension in help given through American schools. It is giving the immigrant what he has a right to expect and which will not only benefit him but will give protection to society and strength to the government.

For the woman who wants to serve, here is an open door.

BOSTON ELEVATED EXPENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Further financial relief for the Boston Elevated Railway Company is to be asked of the incoming Legislature of Massachusetts, according to notice filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on Friday by the public trustees of the system. The trustees wish the State, or the cities which the system serves, to assume the financial burdens of the Cambridge subway and the other subways and tunnels operated by the company, which now pays about \$2,000,000 annually in rentals for the underground tubes.

AMERICANIZATION CLASSES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fifty-seven classes each week in Americanization are being held by the Chicago Association of Commerce in industrial plants in Chicago. These classes reach thousands of men and the results obtained, as stated by the Association of Commerce, are: a manifest reduction in labor turnovers in these plants, increased interest of the men in their work, improvement in the social life of the laborer and a better attitude of the workmen toward their employers.

PORT OF BOSTON DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mayor Peters has named a committee of six citizens to aid in the development of the export and import traffic at the port of Boston. He left for Washington on Friday night to urge upon the Director of Railroads the desirability of allowing the railroads entering Boston a sufficient amount in their budgets to provide for terminal improvements.

SUIT TO TEST CABLE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The next step in the fight of the Commercial Cable Company against government ownership will be the filing in the Federal District Court of motion papers calling on the Postmaster-General to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining him from further direction of the company's affairs.

HOLEPROOF HOSE

—a Holiday gift which should not fail to please, for the simple reason that Holeproof Hose bear the strongest possible guarantee: "Absolute Satisfaction or Replaced Free."

FOR MEN (6 pairs in a box)

Men's Cotton . . . \$2.00 Men's Lisle . . . \$3.00
Men's Lisle Finish . . . 2.40 Silk (3 pairs). . . 2.25
Extra Heavy Silk (3 pairs) \$3.45

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Holiday Special (Illustrated.) This beautiful lamp with hand-decorated sunset landscape Shade and Assyrian Bronze standard, height 23 inches. Specially priced at **\$20**

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New England's Great Holiday Store

Is One of the Best Located Stores in Boston

THIS establishment, which for over 40 years has been known as New England's Great Holiday Store—located, as it is, midway between the Scollay Square and Park Street Stations of the Elevated—is one of the easiest of the larger stores to reach during the Holiday shopping season, the wide sidewalks of Tremont Street being ample to accommodate the crowds.

IT is a pleasant place to shop. The atmosphere is bright and cheery, the salespeople are courteous, and, even during the holiday rush, the broad aisles and roomy elevators make it less congested than many other stores.

OUR assortments of practical and useful Holiday merchandise are not excelled anywhere. Our Buyers have been unremitting in their search of the markets for useful gifts in preparation for this, the greatest and merriest of all Holiday seasons.

OUR Low Prices for Reliable Merchandise are well known in practically every New England home, and with every article we sell there is included our guarantee of positive satisfaction.

Tremont St. Boston, Mass. Beacon St.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Brown Stamps

REVELATIONS OF GERMAN PLOTTING IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

pects of the war," was paid for and circulated with German money. Bielaski declared. Its origin was concealed by having it printed by the Cambridge University Press.

Mr. Bielaski's Testimony

German Propaganda Details Involving Many Prominent Persons

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In telling his story of German propaganda in the United States, A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, on Friday laid before the Senate Committee investigating bribery and German propaganda cable messages exchanged in 1916 by Count von Bernstorff, then Ambassador here, and the Berlin Foreign Office.

One of von Bernstorff's messages urged that special favor be shown William Bayard Hale, an American about to visit Berlin, as a newspaper correspondent, because he was employed by the Hearst organs, which, the message said, had outspokenly placed themselves on the German side.

Bielaski told the committee that Hale was on the Hearst payroll for \$300 a week, and also was employed at \$15,000 a year by a publicity organization formed in this country by Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the German propagandist.

Suggesting on June 2, 1916, that the time was favorable "to get Hearst to send a first rate journalist to Berlin," von Bernstorff told the Foreign Office that the man selected was Hale, who, he said, had been a confidential agent of the Embassy since the beginning of the war and was bound as such by contract to June 23, 1918.

"Hearst," the Ambassador's message said "is not aware that Hale is our agent, but knows him only as a Germanophile journalist, who has contributed leading articles to papers." Hale, according to Bielaski, was paid by the German Government to visit Rumania, and if possible prevent entrance of that nation into the war. Mr. Hearst, Bielaski said, was ignorant of Hale's employment on the latter mission. Bielaski said Germany never succeeded in seducing an American official "if we except Congressman Buchanan of Illinois, who got mixed up with von Rintelen in the Labor Peace Council."

Following is the message of June 2, sent to von Bernstorff through Buenos Aires and Stockholm:

"In conformity to your excellency's wish, I suggest that the present is a favorable time to get Hearst to send a first rate journalist to Berlin. The man selected, W. B. Hale, has been, as your excellency knows, since the beginning of the war a confidential agent of the Embassy and as such has been bound by contract till June 23, 1918. In making this arrangement the main idea was that Hale would be the most suitable man to start the reorganization of the news service after peace on the right lines.

"I request full confidence may be accorded to Hale, who will bring with him a letter of recommendation from me to Dr. Ahmman. Hearst is not aware that Hale is our agent, but knows him only as a Germanophile journalist who has contributed leading articles to papers."

Another message, dated June 5, 1916, said: "Hale tells me, and Hearst confirms, that the latter is rather hurt that on Wiegand's account the World gets all the important Berlin interviews. I recommend that under suitable circumstances Hale should, for obvious reasons, be given preference, as Hearst organs have, during the course of the war, placed themselves outspokenly on our side."

Mr. Bielaski produced letters Dr. Hale wrote to Dr. Albert, German propagandist, advising how notes written by Secretary Bryan during the Lusitania controversy should be answered.

From the diary of Dr. Karl A. Fuehr, a German agent brought to America by Count von Bernstorff, was produced a paper, labeled "important list of names," which, Mr. Bielaski said, contained "practically all who were actively pro-German prior to our entrance in the war and a few who were active afterward."

The list included Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg and Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard. The others in the list were: Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University; Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University; Dr. Edmund von Mach, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. Auth von Briesen, New York; Prof. John W. Burgess, Newport, Rhode Island; Prof.

Eugene Smith, Columbia University; Prof. H. J. Sanborn, Vanderbilt University; Prof. J. G. McDonald, University of Indiana; Prof. Ferdinand Scheull, University of Chicago; E. C. Richardson, Princeton University; Prof. George B. McClellan, Princeton University; Prof. A. B. Faust, Cornell University; Prof. Morris Jastrow Jr., University of Wisconsin; Dr. Walter S. McNeill, Richmond, California; Peter S. Grosscup, United States federal judge, Highland Park, Illinois; Richard Batholdt, St. Louis; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia; Charles Nagel, St. Louis; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post; William Randolph Hearst, New York American; Bernard Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung; Edward A. Rumely, New York Evening Mail; Frederick A. Schrader, 1493 Broadway, New York; Frank Harris, 3 Washington Square, New York City; Robt. I. Ford, Freeman's Journal, New York; the Rev. Father Thirney, American Catholic Weekly, New York; Max A. Hein, 230 Riverside Drive, New York; George S. Viereck, New York.

Mr. Bielaski presented a supplemental list of about 30 names of others to whom he said German propaganda matter was mailed, but who were not believed to be friendly to the cause. This list the committee decided to withhold from the record.

From Dr. Fuehr's diary notes were read telling of conferences between Dr. Hale and Count Bernstorff. Accompanying Dr. Hale was Louis D. Edwards, also sent by Hearst. According to Mr. Bielaski, Edwards later discovered Dr. Hale was in the pay of the German Government.

"Is there any evidence to show that Mr. Hearst knew Dr. Hale had a contract with the German Government?" asked Senator Overman.

"No; on the contrary," the witness replied. "Ambassador Bernstorff's diary shows Hearst did not know."

A prisoner named Wunnenberg, at Atlanta penitentiary, convicted of espionage, according to Mr. Bielaski, informed the Department of Justice that a special mission of Dr. Hale was to arrange, in transmitting his news dispatches, to include messages for German officials in this country.

Mr. Bielaski was asked if the German agents in this country had ever succeeded in influencing any government officials and he answered:

"No, it is a remarkable record. The Germans always thought that by getting some one 'inside' or high up they could do something. The record shows no American official ever was seduced, if we except Congressman Buchanan of Illinois, who got mixed up with von Rintelen in the Labor Peace Council."

Many books and pamphlets showing German propaganda efforts were produced by Mr. Bielaski.

In recommending Hale as a publicity agent, Bernstorff told the Foreign Office that Hale had interviewed the former Emperor in 1908, that he had written a life of President Wilson, which was used in the 1916 campaign, and that his wife was German.

The beginning of the German propaganda, Bielaski testified, was in 1914, when Dernburg and Albert formed an organization with offices at 1123 Broadway, New York. Albert and Dernburg brought from Germany \$150,000,000 in German securities, Bielaski said, expecting them to find ready sale in this country. The market for them was not satisfactory, and only \$5,000,000 worth were sold, that amount being used in propaganda.

In October, 1914, George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, wrote to Albert, suggesting that the Fatherland be retained after the war, but that the publicity bureau should also take active steps to acquire an American newspaper, preferably the New York Sun or the Press. Later on, Mr. Bielaski said he would give the committee information about an attempt to purchase the Sun by Samuel Untermyer. Viereck suggested an arrangement with any paper which would form an alliance with a German agency similar to the New York Times arrangement with the London Times.

A committee of the German propaganda organization of which Hale, Viereck, Edward A. Rumely and others were members, with Albert and Dernburg, met frequently in New York, Bielaski said. At one meeting on Nov. 5, 1915, Dernburg's notes showed that it was the opinion of the committee that public opinion in favor of Germany was most important and that

every courtesy should be shown American correspondents in Germany.

At the same meeting the Dernburg notes recorded that the Irish question would be an important one in the propaganda and that James K. McGuire, former mayor of Syracuse, New York, had undertaken the organization of a society that was to conduct propaganda in favor of Germany among the Irish. Associated with the propaganda organization was Dr. K. F. Fuehr, a former German consular official in the Orient.

Bielaski told the committee that in October, 1914, Bernstorff wrote a letter addressed to Albert and Dernburg, in which he said the Washington Post was offered to him for \$2,000,000. This was made, he said, with the understanding that the Post owners would buy the paper back at the end of the war for \$1,500,000.

Professor Hart's Statement

Harvard University Educator Denies Charges Against Him

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, announced on Friday night that he had wired the Senate committee investigating German propaganda in this country, asking that he be given an opportunity to reply in person any imputation of pro-Germanism on his part.

In a statement brought out by the mention of his name as having been in the list found among the effects of Dr. Karl A. Fuehr, German agent, Professor Hart asserted that he had never doubted from the moment the Germans crossed into Belgium that they were the most dangerous people in the world.

He said he had never received a dollar nor a favor from a German agent, and that his writing of public speeches were sufficient refutation of any suggestion of pro-Germanism either before or after this country entered the war.

In his statement Professor Hart said:

"A government secret agent has just testified that he has found a paper in a diary of a German agent named Fuehr in which my name appears as a man who was pro-German up to the entrance of the United States into the war. No defense against such an accusation needs to be made among my friends and associates in Harvard College and throughout the country, for they know perfectly well where I have stood from the first day of the European war."

"I have never seen this man Fuehr, nor William Bayard Hale, but I did meet the German financial agent Albert at a dinner in Boston, where he spoke in defense of the course of Germany in Belgium and any gentleman who was there will testify as to the fact that I gave him then and there. No person there had any doubts that I was anti-German."

"For two years I have been continuously active in the National Security League as member of the executive committee, and for a long time chairman of the committee on patriotism through education. I stand ready to abide by the judgment of any man with whom I have been associated in that work as to my opposition to Germany and defense of my country."

"I am a son of an officer in the Civil War and a member by inheritance of the Loyal Legion. Every member of the Boston commandery knows what I think about the war. My two sons are in the regular army, and have risked their lives in the gas-testing squad. They will never have occasion to blush for their father."

Chief Bielaski Resigns He Has Been Head of Investigation Bureau Since 1912

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has offered his resignation to T. W. Gregory, Attorney-General. He expects to enter private business. Mr. Bielaski has been at the head of the Investigation Bureau since 1912 and previously had been assistant chief. He entered the service of the Department of Justice in 1905 as a workman. He now supervises the biggest force of secret investigators in the government service. Mr. Bielaski will not leave the department immediately, and it is understood the date of retirement is indefinite.

BISHOP DECLARES CHURCH ESSENTIAL

The Rt. Rev. James Wise, D. D., of Kansas Diocese, Protests to Health Officer Against Ordinance Forbidding Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOPEKA, Kansas.—In a letter to Dr. H. L. Clark, health officer of this city, deploring the classification of churches among "non-essential" gathering places, The Right Rev. James Wise, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Kansas diocese, has declared that there never was a time when the truth contained in the words, "In God we trust" ought to be more emphasized than today. His letter reads in part:

"I desire most respectfully but most emphatically, to protest against the order conveyed in your last closing order as city health officer that assembling for religious worship is a non-essential gathering. This nation is essentially religious. Its foundation stones have been laid upon the eternal truth that our faith is in God. It is the supreme business of the church, in these wonderful days of reconstruction, that the women of the nation around this standard as they will see clearly the kind of a new democracy we must create if the price paid for it in blood and tears is to be worth while. In these days surely man must kneel before God if he is to learn how to truly live as an American citizen. Your order forbids this blessed privilege when we most need it."

"Again, in days of old, when pestilence and epidemics stalked through the land, men instinctively turned to God in prayer and supplication and the plague ceased."

"The danger of spending an hour once a week in the house of God, where most of the time there is no great congestion, as compared with a whole day for six days of the week spent in a crowded office or store or factory is so slight that it is hardly worth serious consideration."

"I pass by, without further comment, the classification of life into which religion has been placed by a good deal of the advertising that has gone forth through the land during this epidemic. Pool halls, theaters, in some places, saloons, churches and schools are all in the same boat, non-essential. With the exception of the saloon, to which I am absolutely opposed, I have no brief against any of them. Each has its place in the social and corporate life of the community. I confess, however, that it hurts to have the deepest religious life of the nation, for which the church of God stands, numbered: millions of adherents, classified with the above as non-essential in life while business must go on as usual."

"I am reminded of the saying of our Lord, who came into the world to teach men life's true values, who said, 'Labor not for the meat which perisheth but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life which the Son of Man shall give unto you.'"

"Business is essential. Let us go on safeguarding it as best we can with precautionary measures for the public welfare. May I say that the assembling of God's children for worship and prayer is more essential for the maintenance of our ideals and the betterment of our human relationships. Let it not be stopped because of groundless fear."

INTERURBAN TIEUP IN MISSOURI Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Fifty towns and villages in South and Central Il-

linois have been without express or passenger service since midnight on Thursday, when a strike of 500 interurban trainmen tied up the Southern Illinois traction system between St. Louis, Springfield and Peoria. A mileage totaling 360 is affected. The company's contract with the motormen expired Nov. 30. They had been getting 40 cents an hour and now demand 65 cents.

UNITED STATES AID FOR RUSSIA IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Immediate economic help for Russia, by the provision of arms and clothing for a police force representing the party of law and order in that country, is demanded by the American Defense Society, whose officials claim that Great Britain and France have already consented to give such help, but that President Wilson is still undecided. The society reminds the public that Russia's friendship aided Lincoln through a difficult period of Civil War diplomacy and that in response to the desire that as few European nations as possible control territory on the American continent, it sold Alaska to the United States for a very small sum. Today, they point out, Russia is in great need of friendly aid; she must have help from the United States in establishing the forces of law and order.

RELIEF WORK FOR ARMENIA AND SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief announces a nationwide campaign to raise \$30,000,000 for relief work in Armenia and Syria, during the week Jan. 12-19. The records estimating those in absolute want are: In Asia Minor—Armenians, 350,000; Greeks, 800,000; Caucasians, 300,000; Syria and Mesopotamia—Syrians, 1,250,000; Armenians, 50,000; Damascus—100,000; Palestine and Egypt—100,000; Persia—1,000,000; a total of 3,950,000 people within the reach of the committee's agents.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT TO BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The practice of tying military prisoners to the bars of cells, and all other methods of severe corporal punishment have been ordered abolished by the War Department. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in making the announcement said the efficiency of such punishment as a deterrent to violation of military rules had been found to be questionable.

EDITOR VISITS CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Señor George Mitre, the proprietor and editor-in-chief of La Nacion of Buenos Aires,

the chief newspaper in Argentina, was recently the guest of honor at the Canadian Club luncheon. Señor Mitre, who is on his way to Europe, strongly advocated closer relationship between his country and the Dominion of Canada. Speaking of the friendly ties between the United States and Canada, he said, "I am firmly convinced that this sentiment will prevail throughout the entire continent of North and South America." He expressed himself as being in favor of a direct steamship service between Canada and Argentina. Speaking of Canada's efforts in the war, the visitor remarked that "the glorious record of the Canadian troops will be ever impressed upon the minds of my fellow countrymen, who regret that they were not afforded the opportunity of fighting side by side with you."

ENEMY ALIENS TO SEEK CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The first certificates of loyalty for Germans and other enemy aliens who filed petitions for naturalization after the declaration of war, permitting them to continue their steps toward citizenship, were forwarded on Friday to the bureau of naturalization of the Department of Labor by the Department of Justice. There were 40 of them.

Nearly 4000 applications are pending in this class, which require specific action by President Wilson. Before leaving for Europe, he gave blanket approval to all cases passed by the Department of Justice.

About 75,000 other applications for continuance of naturalization started, but not completed, before the war, have been received, and about half of them have been investigated by the Department of Justice and referred to the naturalization bureau.

WELLAND SHIP CANAL TO BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—According to an official announcement from the Department of Railways and Canals, operations will be resumed on the \$50,000,000 Welland ship canal in the spring. The work has been suspended for some time due to lack of labor funds. The need for improvement on the canal has been generally felt by both the United States and the Canadian governments. Recently a memorial sent to Premier Borden at Ottawa urged that the work be speedily resumed. It is said that contractors have been advised by Ottawa to prepare their contracts and arrange for engaging hundreds of men.

CLEVELAND CARS RUNNING AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The street railway employees decided by a vote of 595 to 583 to return to duty if written agreements were made by the company with city officials to discharge women conductors by March 1 and to take back union men who had been discharged. Service was resumed Friday.

THE PROCESSES OF DEMobilIZATION

Matter Is Being Left in Hands of Department of Labor—Transition Said to Be Proceeding More Easily Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It has been announced by the Secretary of War that the draft boards will not take part in the demobilization process unless in certain circumstances where their services shall seem necessary. It is thought better to leave the matter in the hands of the Department of Labor, which has evolved a program, under which the United States Employment Service, with the cooperation of various existing war agencies, is operating, and which, it is believed, will be of great value in effecting an alliance between the discharged soldier and the tasks of civilian life.

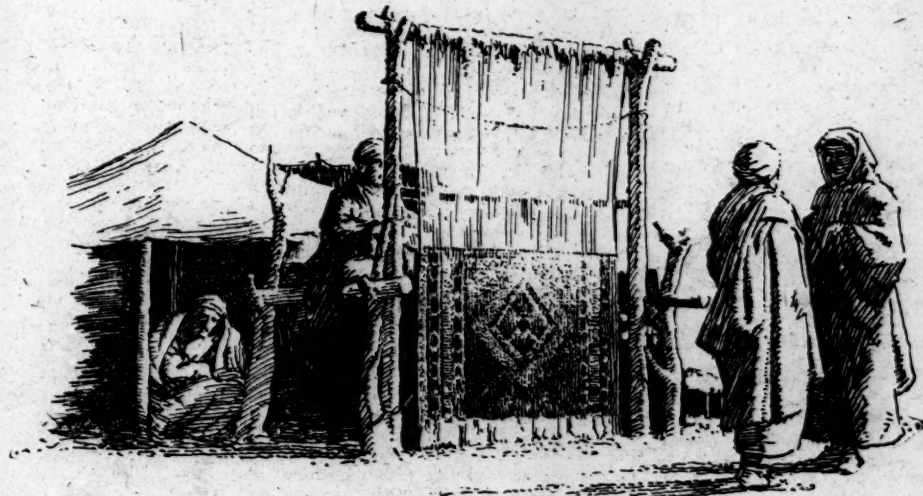
The Secretary of War has also stated that the 30 divisions that are likely to be kept in Europe for some time will include the veterans; that is, for the most part, the men who have been longest in the service and are the most widely separated in point of time from their work, the premise being accepted that, as a general thing, the shorter time a man has been out of touch with his work the easier it will be for him to get back into it again.

The Department of Labor announced on Friday that their field representatives report, that the transition from war conditions to those of peace is being attended, so far, with less difficulty and disturbance than had been anticipated. Some large concerns are already turning to peace-time production. Textile mills in New England are said to be in a state of uncertainty but it is expected that they will rapidly adjust themselves to peace-time production.

Many manufacturers favor the industrial training of workers in vestibule schools as a means of increasing the worker's efficiency and the factory output in the expectation of maintaining wages at approximately present levels.

While most of the efforts to place workers thrown out of employment by the ending of the war deal with what comes under the ordinary head of "labor," there are many college graduates and professional workers who are also suffering from the dislocation of the activities in which they have been engaged. To extend aid to such persons, a section for professional workers has been established by the United States Employment Service. Departments and services in Washington planning to release at an early date professional workers who wish to make other connections are asked to refer these workers to the professional section of the United States Employment Service, as are government employers and other employers needing professional workers.

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SOME CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE

Sir George Buchanan States That Tzar Unfortunately Decried That All Social Reforms Must Wait Till Victory Was Won

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Sir George Buchanan, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, gave a lecture recently in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Russo-Scottish Society.

Reviewing the events that led to the collapse of Russia, Sir George Buchanan said that to the outside observer, Russia had presented the appearance of a country that would bear the strain of a protracted war better than any one of the Allies. She disposed of an inexhaustible man-power, and possessed territory so vast that loss of ground was not in her case of such vital importance, while she was virtually self-supporting. The financial position was sound, and she had a gold reserve of £150,000,000. To those, however, who were better acquainted with the working of her administrative machinery and with the conditions of her economic life, the weak joints in her armor were too apparent to justify such an estimate of her staying powers. There is a limit to the powers of endurance of even the most long-suffering race, and it was the scarcity of food and the looting of a few baker shops that gave the signal for the revolution. At the outbreak of war the whole nation responded to the Emperor's call to arms and shared his determination to see it through. Unfortunately, however, for himself and Russia, the Emperor had from the outset declared that the nation's energies must be concentrated on the war, and that all questions of internal reforms must wait till after the conclusion of peace.

There were among the members of the government, liberal-minded men, but they were in the minority. Before taking command of the army after the retreat from Galicia, the Emperor had added to his number by selecting ministers who enjoyed the nation's confidence, but these appointments did not go far enough to appease the uneasiness caused by the reverses in the field and the growing scarcity of supplies, and in an audience at the commencement of 1916 the speaker said he made a personal appeal to the Emperor to mark his appreciation of his peoples' sacrifices by concessions. As the Emperor still maintained that reforms must wait till after victory had been won, Sir George said he urged him at all events to give his people some sign that would encourage them to hope for better things to come. Whether the Emperor had been influenced or not by what had passed, he could not say, but two weeks later he appeared unexpectedly at the opening sitting of the Duma. His presence there produced a profound impression and marked, according to what M. Sazanoff had told Sir George at the time, the happiest day in Russia's history. However, the hopes and expectations founded on it were short-lived. With the improvement in the military situation, the reactionaries once more gained the ascendancy, and one after another of the more liberal ministers were sacrificed.

Had the Emperor come to Petrograd and made timely concessions he might have saved his crown, even at the eleventh hour. But kept in ignorance by his entourage of the gravity of the crisis he prorogued the Duma and ordered troops to be sent to repress the mutiny of the regiments of the Petrograd garrison, and by so doing sealed his own fate and that of the dynasty. Before his last audience in January, 1917, when the Ambassador said, he explained to the Emperor all the danger of the situation with absolute frankness, he had asked the president what would really satisfy the Duma, in order that he might advise His Majesty accordingly. Rodzianko replied that all that the Duma asked for was that the Emperor should appoint as president of the council a man who commanded both His Majesty's confidence and that of the nation, and that he should be given a free hand to choose his own colleagues. This was the advice the Ambassador said he had pressed on the Emperor. It was such a small thing to ask—such an easy thing to grant, but the Emperor, unfortunately for himself and for Russia, thought otherwise.

Proceeding, Sir George said that he had so recently vindicated the memory of the Emperor as regards certain unfounded charges and misrepresentations that he did not need to repeat what he had said on that subject, but he would like to say a few words about the Emperor who, if reports to hand were confirmed, had suffered so cruelly that they could only think of her with pity and commiseration. The Emperor, it was true, was so entirely under her influence that history would hold her responsible for having inspired a policy disastrous alike to the dynasty and to Russia, but, in spite of all that had been said to the contrary, she was not a pro-German working in Germany's interests, nor did she, any more than the Emperor, contemplate the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany. She had a strong personal dislike for the Emperor William, and it was quite untrue that she ever acted as his agent. She was a reactionary, who wished to hand down the autocracy intact to her son, and she consequently persuaded the Emperor to choose as his ministers, men on whom she could rely to carry out a firm and unyielding policy, quite regardless of their other qualifications. There were, however, German agents in the background who pulled the strings and used Her Majesty as well as others in the Emperor's entourage as their unconscious tools for the purpose of inducing the Emperor to pursue a reactionary policy, while they themselves

preached revolution to his subjects. The Emperor believed to the last that the army and the peasantry were on his side, as Protopopoff was in the habit of having bogus telegrams dispatched to her from all parts of the empire, signed by fictitious persons assuring her of their love and devotion.

Proceeding to describe the terrible state of Russia under the Bolshevik régime, and the atrocious methods adopted by these pseudo democrats, Lenin and Trotsky, to found their Socialist state, Sir George went on to say that they must not, however, confound the innocent with the guilty, and they must not think too hardly of the Russian people or turn a deaf ear to their cry for help on account of the misdeeds of those who had ruined and betrayed them. Until order was restored it was difficult to give them any effective help, but it was necessary, Sir George said, to prepare beforehand, as he had so often urged, so that when the proper moment came, they might be ready to place at Russia's disposal both capital and expert advice, in order that she might more easily develop her industries, agriculture, and export trade. Russia, with her huge population and vast natural resources, offered a promising field for British trade and enterprise. Not that he would for a moment suggest that they should try to exploit her—that was what the Germans would do if Britain stood aside—he wanted the great financial and commercial houses to help Russia to reconstruct her industries and trade, and to establish commercial relations with her, on terms equally advantageous to both countries. Economic reconstruction must go hand in hand with political reconstruction, for they could not afford to see Russia split up into a number of small, weak states exposed to the constant danger of falling under Germany's influence and control. A strong, united, and independent Russia was necessary, to serve as a barrier to any further German advance toward the East, and that would prove a potent guarantee for the world's peace.

ITALIAN POLICY TOWARD EMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The policy to be followed with regard to Italian emigration after the war and the improved position in which Italian labor would find itself was the subject of some statements by Senator Bettini which have recently appeared in the Epoca. The Senator, whose experience and official connection with emigration matters render him especially well qualified to speak on the subject, said that even after the sacrifices of the last three years Italy would still have a considerable reserve of labor. Some of this would be absorbed by the needs of the country itself, but some of it would be available to meet the requirements of other countries which were likely to be considerable, both for works of reconstruction and also for fresh expansion in matters of national economy. In future, Senator Bettini declared, Italian workmen would find themselves in a position to choose both their work and the country to which they would go. In the past, even those who stood in need of Italian labor had made its employment appear almost a philanthropic action, and the Italian workers, isolated and unorganized as they were, had been inclined to believe such assertions; but henceforth things would be different. It would be a matter of asking for Italian labor and there would be no question of charity or philanthropy.

The government, he maintained, should adopt the policy best calculated to coordinate the emigration movement and to give it its proper value. Arrangements should be made by which the workers could go where they could live and work under the best conditions, in accordance with the policy of "the open door" and "freedom of locomotion." The interests concerned were such as to demand some sacrifice of abstract theories when confronted with the realities of so important a national and economic problem. Well-timed and suitable arrangements on the part of the government, he said, would greatly facilitate the work of demobilization and the placing of men both in Italy and in other countries.

Senator Bettini considered that foreign countries which wished to obtain Italian labor should give guarantees, both on behalf of the government and of prospective employers of labor; labor and emigration contracts should be obtained guaranteeing equal treatment with the workmen of the country concerned for the Italian immigrants, and these contracts should be approved by the Italian Commissariat of Emigration. Senator Bettini mentioned Brazil in particular as a country with which he hoped to see better arrangements made concerning Italian emigration.

On the question of the employment of Italian labor in European countries the Senator said that France, Switzerland and Belgium all seemed to be looking to Italy for a supply of workmen, but this desire, he said, must be accompanied by a willingness to concede such conditions of life and work as should render Italian labor willing to respond to the demand for its services. If Switzerland were not willing to grant the Italians equality of treatment with her own citizens in the matter of social insurance it might be necessary to have recourse to the legal protection of emigrants for which provision was made by the Italian laws. They looked to France, he said, to whom their common efforts had drawn them closer, to approve the labor treaty drawn up by the Italian Commissariat and passed by the Emigration Council. Unless this were ratified he did not think the French employers could count upon obtaining Italian labor.

The measures for the control and defense of Italian emigration after the war, purely temporary as these might be, would convince their neighbors, the Senator declared, of the need for estimating Italian labor at its just value.

M. MALVY'S CIVIC RIGHTS AS DEPUTY

Special Committee Seeks to Pulverize the Decision of Haute Cour to Allow the Exile to Retain Political Rights

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It does not appear that the committee of the Chamber, appointed to consider the verdict in the Malvy case with special reference to the fact that the former Minister of the Interior (who now by order of the Senate as the Haute Cour languishes in exile at St. Sebastian) is a deputy and will have difficulty in being an acting like a real deputy while confined to Spain, can proceed much farther with the investigation it entered upon. It has concluded that M. Malvy remains deputy in spite of everything, but has nothing to say about any practical means of demonstrating the fact.

In the circumstances, all concerned seem to feel themselves in something of a quandary and are satisfied that the best thing to do would be to overlook the whole affair if possible. The Haute Cour in its sentence having expressly declared that M. Malvy was exiled but retained his civil rights, which was something of a contradiction in terms, there is really nothing else to do but quash the sentence and start afresh, or attempt some clumsy form of rectification. It is tolerably clear that neither of these latter courses will or can be pursued. If nothing is done, the contradiction, the anomaly, and so forth, remain on record, and the agitators will agitate the more. This, however, seems to be the most likely thing to happen, but there is some talk of giving the Council d'Etat a turn at this pretty problem of the exile and how he is to be permitted, if at all, to be deputy in the Chamber, and if not—

The decision of the special committee was, of course, a foregone conclusion, or at all events it was known that its decision would, in one way or another, be a pro-Malvy character. In the first place, as already reported, the committee, on the recommendation of M. Marius Moutet, passed a resolution affirming its view that in the circumstances M. Malvy continued to retain all his political rights, and in consequence preserved his mandate as deputy. This really took the matter no farther, except that it placed a hindrance in the way of any attempt at divesting the exile of those political rights, though even the

Haute Cour had clearly done that. The resolution was general and easy, and, having passed it, the committee delegated to M. Viollette as its rapporteur the much more difficult task of explaining the whole situation in accordance with this resolution and drawing up a report in the sense of the discussion that had taken place, which should serve the committee for adoption. It was not a light task; M. Viollette did well with it in this capacity of rapporteur.

M. Viollette states in his report that he is not going into the whole case from the beginning, but is only going to examine special documents and points. At the outset he observes that it was the evident desire of the Haute Cour to refrain from civic degradation. He points out that, as indeed the partisans of forfeiture have said, the court definitely infringed the formal conditions of Article 15 of the law of 1852. It appeared, then, impossible to the rapporteur not to examine the points for the defense in conformity with the categorical prescriptions of that same law. As a result it is established that the sentence communicated to the Chamber does not contain a reference to any penal text, such as is particularly demanded in the most absolute manner by the law of 1859 on procedure before the High Court, and it claims in consequence the quashing of the sentence according to Article 163 of the criminal code.

The report further points out that, in accordance with the charge formulated, the articles that ought to have been applied were 166 and 167 of the penal code which was for forfeiture punished by a penalty other than that which was pronounced by the court. Thus, there was another reason for declaring the nullity of the sentence according to Article 410 of the criminal code, which referred to Article 4 of the penal code, which in turn reproduces Article 8 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The rapporteur then states that the parliamentary immunity was not suspended on the facts which were made the object of the subsidiary question dealt with by the court after acquittal had been pronounced on the two principal charges retained in the indictment. As to the question of sovereignty, it is remarked that no decree of the court of justice proclaims it, that such sovereignty could not be permitted to the court in order to rid itself of the fundamental rules of public right, and the Senate is denied the privilege of attaching to itself, in the capacity of a court of justice, a legislative sovereignty which this assembly does not possess in its capacity of Senate.

All this is very definite with its references and cross references all over the codes of law, but a little confusing

to ordinary people. Evidently M. Viollette, with a certain glee, pulverizes the decision of the Haute Cour. When in due course the special committee came to consider the report that M. Viollette had drawn up for its edification, M. Marius Moutet proposed that it be adopted and presented to the Chamber as the finding of the said committee, indicating that M. Malvy retained all his rights as deputy. M. Sibille protested against the right which the committee and Chamber were arrogating to themselves in questioning a judicial verdict regularly delivered. Such a right, he declared, did not belong to the Chamber. However, by 19 votes to 10 with one abstention, the committee adopted the report, the Radicals and Socialists, of course, voting for it.

What will now happen is one of those things that remain to be seen. The best prophecy is that nothing will happen. But, anyway, this confirmation of the political rights of the exile, if it is adopted by the Chamber, and even if it goes no further, will have one effect which M. Malvy may consider desirable. Assuming that he retains his seat, or rather his mandate, in the Chamber, his salary as deputy will continue. That amounts to 15,000 francs a year.

PLANS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, speaking as the guest of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed at a dinner in the Holborn Restaurant, said that the problem of the disabled men was a vast one. There were various methods of dealing with it, he said, as, for instance, by the compulsory employment of these men by firms in proportion to their size. But such a method presented many difficulties. Another method was to establish state workshops for light trades, and a third was to give the men full pensions if work was not found for them. The government, Mr. Hodge continued, could utilize many of the national factories which had been created for war purposes for training men in light trades and the manufacture of articles hitherto manufactured abroad. The Ministry of Pensions had been seeking to develop a scheme on those lines in a way which might lead the government to act on a bigger scale in the future. In some cases, Mr. Hodge thought, market gardening would provide a suitable occupation, and the 6,500 aliens, who before the war were doing highly paid tailoring work in London, could be replaced by disabled soldiers. Mr. Hodge stated he was in favor of international free trade, but he was not in favor of a shut door to our open door.

NEW YORK SCHOOL BOYS REGISTERED

Military Training Compulsory, and About 250,000 Now on the Rolls—System Intended to Fit Them for Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—About 250,000 school boys have registered for military training in this State under the new state law making this compulsory. This law also provides that no boy who has not enrolled and received the proper certificate may be employed nor will he be permitted to attend school.

"The commission has maintained from the beginning that it had no desire to make soldiers of the boys subject to the training, but it does desire to develop those qualities which make for military efficiency and well-ordered civil existence" according to the Military Training Commission explanation of the lengthy questionnaire the boys have to fill out.

"Military training in New York State is far more than simply military drill, which is usually brought to mind when military training is mentioned. It is training for citizenship in which military drill, physical and vocational training are all brought to bear as a means to make better citizens, not only in time of war but also in time of peace. The section of the military law prescribing military training for boys specifically states that this requirement may be met in part by vocational training or experience specifically preparing boys for service useful to the state in the maintenance of defense, in the promotion of public safety, in the conservation and development of the state's resources, or in the construction and maintenance of public improvements."

Boys attending day school were not required to answer many questions, but those employed on farms or in other work were given long lists. The commission is not only getting information necessary in order that military drill units may be established, but is also accomplishing a large part of the work necessary for its bureau of vocational training to carry out the law, and securing information of great value to employers of boys, state, federal and private organizations working in the interest of the boys, and to the boys of the State themselves.



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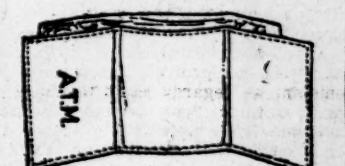
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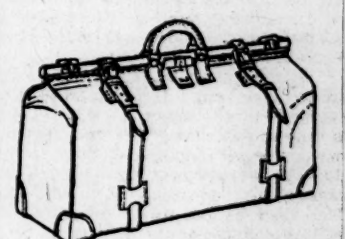
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ANGLO-SAXON UNITY IN AIDING FRANCE

All Principal Western Harbors in France Being Reorganized and Their Machinery Brought Up to Date

Previous articles upon the above subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 5 and 6.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The "Americanization" of the western ports of France is in full swing. By "Americanization" I mean the modernizing of machinery and methods. This development of technique, construction, extension, and improvements of all kinds is likely to be of greater permanent value to French shipping, commerce, and industry in the future than most people believe. All the principal western harbors are more or less being brought under American superintendence to greater efficiency. But one of them on the French Atlantic Coast, which I visited, is an especially striking example of American methods. The port in question constitutes the chief landing place for all goods and materials imported from America for the troops and it now holds the record for discharging a greater tonnage per month, week, and day than any other French port. In one day in this particular port no less than 11,500 tons were discharged from ships.

One of the first things the Americans had to do when they came was to supply the town with new water-works and pumping plants. Owing to the influx of Americans there was a shortage of water. A new water canal was therefore built several miles from the town, new machinery for pumping water from this canal was installed, with all the necessary appliances for filtering and purifying the water. The new machinery has a capacity of 700,000 gallons a day.

The Americans then built new roads in the neighborhood of the town and repaired the old ones. In this connection it may be of interest to mention that the Americans are highly impressed by the French method of road building. They willingly admit that in this respect they have something to learn in Europe.

The old port was fairly well furnished with docks and cranes. The French had recently built two gigantic cranes capable of lifting 150 and 180 tons respectively. In addition to these the Americans imported three floating cranes of 100, 75 and 35 tons capacity. In September 185,500 tons of goods of all kinds were unloaded from ships.

In other respects also the old port has been modernized and made more efficient as regards rapid discharging and loading. Then there are the new annexed ports connected with the old one with new roads and railway tracks. One of these is especially constructed to deal with coal imports. The Americans have built a new tidal dock in concrete, 1400 feet long, and with a water depth of 30 feet at low tide, so that ocean-going steamers can easily float there even at ebb tide. The dock is not quite completed but will be in a couple of months from the time of writing. For the present steamers are discharged only on one side of the dock where the water is deepest, and with present conditions about 10 to 12 steamers can be docked and discharged at the same time. Later on when the whole dock has been made deeper it will accommodate twice this number. The dock is a temporary structure in wood, but it can be built in concrete whenever necessary. Though it is still in course of construction 35 steamers were handled there in September. This dock also, it is hardly necessary to mention, is furnished with the most modern dock machinery and high-speed cranes.

But this is not all. In connection with this new harbor and the old ones there has sprung up a new "city" of sheds, storehouses, and workshops, not to speak of barracks for the use of many thousands of workpeople. Over a vast plain of 4½ square miles, where seven months ago not a house was to be seen, nearly 200 gigantic warehouses and workshops have been and are still being erected. Some of these are 500 feet long and 240 feet wide, and few are less than 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, whilst all have steel girders and steel pillars on a concrete foundation and with corrugated iron for the walls and roofs. The railway track in connection with the three harbors, warehouses, shops, and main railway lines to the interior of the country is of a total length of 200 miles, or 320 kilometers, with 1000 separate switches.

The cargoes of the ships are unloaded on trains on the quays and are carried directly to the warehouses or shops to be stored there. Train cars destined for various parts of the country are loaded in the warehouses and shops and are then assembled on the track outside. I have seen trains of about a kilometer in length dispatched from these warehouses and shops with supplies for the front.

Among other establishments at these ports is an American refrigerator for storing 5000 tons of frozen beef from the United States and the Argentine. Refrigeratory railway cars en masse have already been turned over to France for the distribution of the meat

and the number will be increased to thousands.

This huge conglomeration of buildings will constitute the greatest port in France and the most modern on the Continent. Through this port or ports not only France but Switzerland also will be able to obtain all their overseas commodities and to send out their exports. These new and modernized ports lie nearer the ocean than any other continental port, and it is the ambition of America to give France an opportunity of gaining a greater share of the continental trade, thus destroying the transit monopoly of Hamburg and Bremen. This will be one of the greatest gifts of America to France.

CLAIMS OF NEGROES IN READJUSTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—At a meeting of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman, explained that its purpose was to arouse opinion to the need for better living conditions for the Negro throughout the world. The Negroes' part in readjustment was the main topic for discussion.

Arthur Gleason spoke, in connection with his description of the progress made by the British Labor Party, of his hope that the new peace program will include a provision making it possible for the Negro to participate in his own government. He emphasized the importance of the fact that the German colonies must under no circumstances be returned to German control.

AMITY BETWEEN THE NAVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The pioneers of the coming together of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race have been the British and American navies. Long before the war there had been incidents which had shown the strong feeling of comradeship existing between the sailors of both nations. American admirals had in fact been extremely outspoken, perhaps a little too outspoken for the official mind, in their amity for Britain, and though the time had not yet come for similar sentiments to become manifest between the landfolk on both sides of the Atlantic, it was felt in the navies that if trouble did come there was not much question but that America would support Britain and Britain America. When "Der Tag" came and Britain plunged into the struggle, it was not only once or twice, but many times that the British nation heard of the sympathy constantly though unofficially manifested by units of the American Navy. The stories told were not allowed to figure too prominently in the press, but they were heard of in clubs and were mentioned by British sailors home on leave. That they were appreciated need hardly be said. When America entered the war it was therefore the most natural thing in the world for the American squadron to come and take its place and its share of the work in British waters. What the allied navies have accomplished as a result of this close unity of action but the smallest fraction has yet been made public.

H. G. WELLS ON SECRET POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. H. G. Wells, speaking at the Washington Inn recently, said that a League of Nations was not up against human nature, the spirit of nationality, or what the Americans would call the "king business." The real obstacle was what he would call the "Great Power" idea in human affairs which had worked enormous evil in the past, and would have to be exorcised if mankind was not to go down in bloodshed and ruin. If a League of Nations was to be successful, Mr. Wells maintained, it would have to substitute for foreign offices some sort of central control in which diplomacy would have to be pooled and represent the whole of mankind. If this was left to the present foreign offices to arrange it would be asking them to arrange for their own extinction. "I have always been an advocate of complete victory," added Mr. Wells, "but something more than Germany is the matter with Europe at the present time. Unless the 'Great Power' system, embodied in present day foreign offices pursuing secret policies, is destroyed, this war will not have been worth while."

FRENCH SOCIALIST POLICY UP-TO-DATE

New Editor of L'Humanité Assumes Bold Offensive Toward Critics of Socialism and Combines Patriotism With Candor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The new Majority controllers, those who were the Minoritaires up to the time of the recent Congress, have now set themselves in action through the agency of the much-discussed party machine, L'Humanité. Having on a previous occasion made a courteous, modest and formal bow to his readers, the new editor, M. Marcel Cachin, Centrist, now proceeds to lay down his policy and assumes a bold yet careful offensive toward the critics of socialism who have lately increased their efforts and by no means evince that disposition to treat the extreme Left as a lost and disorganized force, as it was prophesied they would.

When he came to his first serious editorial in the paper, M. Cachin chose for his title "Pour la Paix de Justice," and was delighted to see how the Chamber had been associating itself with the joy of the country at the liberation of so much of Northern France, the certainty, he said, that at last France is approaching the total deliverance of the country and a just peace when the public emotion of the people would be still more intense and profound. Then M. Cachin to the attack. It should be remarked in passing, that not too much importance and significance should now be attached to the fact that M. Cachin is a Centrist. That he remains, and his effort will not doubt be discreetly directed toward the amelioration, whenever possible, of the differences between the right and left wings of the party, but he is, as is commonly remarked, not so much in sympathy with the old Majoritaires of the Albert Thomas class as he used to be. He was quite with them in the early stages of the war, but he changed after his visit with M. Thomas to Russia. He felt then that the French Socialists ought to make their much-desired visit to Stockholm, and that if that were not done the German Socialists there would have the Russians at their mercy. The attitude of the government in this matter made a considerable impression on him, and they say he has been drawing nearer the Left ever since. Yet he is still a Centrist, and perhaps his moderate tendencies toward the Longue section are in a manner useful at the present time. Without them he would not be where he is, and in a position to do good for the party.

Some are prophesying that there will soon be seen in L'Humanité something of a sensational kind, arising from strong impulse and a temporary absence of full editorial discretion, for impulse is the strongest characteristic of M. Cachin; and when it seizes him he cares little for what he does. He lets himself go, as the saying is, and his enthusiasm is enormous. There was, as many consider, a great example of his indiscretion when in the recent Socialist Congress he told the secret history of the peace negotiations with Austria last year, which he had learned in private as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber. But is there not much to be said in these moments for an impulsive Socialist leader who, being soundly patriotic, combines extreme candor with sound sincerity? On such counts M. Cachin is surely the man for his office, which, outside those of government, administration, and army, is at the present time one of the most conspicuous.

Well, then, after his gentle opening in harmony with the prevailing national sentiment, M. Cachin plaintively asks why it is that the opponents of socialism always try to profit by these happy historic circumstances in making their eternal attack on the Socialist ideas, and why is it also that the reactionaries in general try impudently to poison the country with their nationalist and chauvinist utterances. A few leagues without any mandate and some newspapers with big circulations, he says, denounce the Social-

ists, the syndicalists, and French democrats, whom they accuse of wishing to rob them of victory. Such misleading and malicious comments are the objects of decisions in the recent congress had created a state of mind in a section of the abused opinion, which it was now sought to exploit against the party.

It was, he goes on, this defensive disposition which had just dictated to the Socialist parliamentary group certain resolutions which it had passed by a large majority, having decided to ask their friends of the C. G. T. and the permanent administrative committee of their own party to join together in an act of common protest, and it desired, after a deputation had been sent to the Foreign Minister, to demand public explanations from the government on diplomatic unity and the secret treaties. It was not their intention to create any inopportune agitation at such a grave time as the present, but at the moment when the enemy suffered military defeats which they sorely troubled him, and when France had victory assured, it was the duty of the proletariat of the country to define once more its own conception of peace, which there was an attempt to distort, and if certain imperialists, hitherto disguised, now tried to transform the war of defense into a war of conquest, it was the part of the Socialists and working-class organizations of France to point out the danger which even France herself would incur as the result.

Now, says M. Cachin, when the Socialists employed such language as that which he was then using, they were accused of wishing to spare Germany, its upper classes, its reactionary elements, its Emperor. The Socialists had not hesitated to refute such a miserable and absurd reproach. The war had already seen the collapse of the throne of the Romanoffs; that of the Hohenzollerns, seized by Wilson's strong hand, tottered before its imminent fall; the dual monarchy of the Hapsburgs was creaking everywhere. But in what was to follow emperors and kings would not fall alone, and the proletariats everywhere would know how to free themselves from their yokes. For the moment what seemed necessary was to declare once more with Mr. Wilson the true character of the peace they sought. Some days previously certain official newspapers ridiculed the "homilies" of the President. They reproached him with unseemliness and an incredible levity in the "unfortunate conversations" in which he had engaged with the enemy. That was what Socialists must vigorously rise against, and in that necessary action they were sure of being the faithful interpreters of the proletariat and the democracy of the country.

That was the beginning of Marcel Cachin.

TASMANIA'S DRINK QUESTION SURVEYED

Defeat of Government's Bill for 6 O'Clock Hotel Closing Will Have a Favorable Influence Upon Prohibition Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—An effort made by the State Government to check the flagrant abuse of the 6 o'clock closing act by the liquor trade has failed, but the Premier's indictment of the law-breakers will undoubtedly have its effect when the people of Tasmania vote on prohibition.

Early in 1917 a referendum of Tasmanian ratepayers was taken on the question of hours of closing of the public houses and hotels. The hour had previously been altered from 11:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. By the referendum the people decided that the liquor bars should close at 6 o'clock. When a bill was brought into Parliament to give effect to the vote the question was raised why these houses should not be allowed to sell temperance drinks like ordinary shops. The government and the temperance advocates raised no objection, and the result was that the bill was amended to allow the hotels to conduct temperance bars after the hour fixed for the sale of intoxicating liquors. These temperance bars had to be distinct from the ordinary liquor bars.

This privilege unfortunately only opened the door for wholesale breaches of the law, and there probably never have been so many prosecutions under the Licensing Act as have taken place during the last year. The result has been the new legislation to compel the houses to cease the sale of temperance as well as intoxicating liquors at 6 o'clock. The Premier, in moving the second reading of the bill, said local option and state prohibition would be dealt with in another bill.

There was, the Premier said, an enormous wastage going on in Tasmania, as well as in the other states of the Commonwealth, through indulgence in drink. Legislators, he declared, should put aside their likes and dislikes and grapple with the evil. It was necessary that there should be a more rigid enforcement of the law, as it at present stood, in regard to absolute 6 o'clock closing. It would be a very great thing to remove the temptation from youths and young men just commencing their careers. He was prepared to close the clubs at that hour, too. There should be no discrimination. The government was

not proposing prohibition, but would take a referendum of the people on that subject. He was convinced more and more that the drink traffic was no good to the community, was wasteful to a degree, and destroyed the efficiency of the citizens. Members of Parliament were responsible for the molding of the destinies of the State, and were required to see to it that influences inimical to the best interests of the community, such as the drinking temptation, which brought poverty, crime, and lunacy in its train, should be subdued.

When he made the statement that the 6 o'clock closing law had been willfully and deliberately flouted, and that every subterfuge that it was possible for the mind of man to resort to had been adopted to get around the law, the Premier explained that this indictment of the liquor trade did not apply to every licensee in the State, as there had been some, though very few indeed, who had endeavored to carry out the law.

The government bill, however, was defeated by 16 votes to 9. Eleven members were absent. There was little attempt to answer the arguments of the Premier, but where the traffic was defended it was argued, that if people wished to obtain drink 6 o'clock closing would not stop them getting it; that the bill was unfair to the licensees who paid big fees; that young men would be driven into the streets; that the temperance party were making no provision to take the place of hotel bars, commercial rooms, and clubs.

The law, therefore, remains as it at present stands, and the abuse continues to direct the attention of thinking citizens to the wisdom of prohibition.

LEGISLATIVE CONTESTS END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Though the Massachusetts Legislature does not convene until Jan. 1, the speaker-ship of the House and the presidency of the Senate already have been settled. Representative Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Republican, has satisfied his two party opponents that he has obtained signed pledges from 91 members of the incoming House, enough to give him the speakership. In the Senate contest, Senator Edwin T. McKnight of Medford, Republican, has obtained pledges from enough members to make him the next president.

UTAH SENATE ALL DEMOCRATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Complete returns show that in the recent elections not a single Republican was elected to the Utah Senate. This means that the Senate will consist entirely of Democrats when it assembles in January. The Utah Senate consists of 18 members.

NON-PARTISANS TO TAKE REFERENDUM

Entire Membership of League to Vote on Retention in Office of President Townley—Financial Statement Withheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—The first convention of the Non-Partisan League adjourned on Friday, after adopting a resolution increasing the salary of its president, A. C. Townley, from \$3600 to \$5000 a year, and another resolution expressing the convention's confidence in him as being the best qualified man within the organization to guide its destinies. The referendum vote demanded by Mr. Townley as a prerequisite to his accepting the presidency of the league again will be taken by means of ballots printed in the league's official newspaper. It is planned in this way to reach all of the 200,000 members.

The present officers and executive committee will remain in office until the next election, under the new articles of association adopted by the convention earlier in the week. The report of the auditing committee, presented and approved at the final session of the gathering, was to the effect that the league accounts are in good shape. The total amount collected and expended was not disclosed, that being, in the language of the report, a "political secret," but it was set forth that in the 43 months of the league's existence President Townley had expended \$26,081.65, or \$606.55 a month, of this \$300 was counted as salary, and \$306.55 as expenses.

JEWISH NEEDS SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Jewish War Relief Committee, which is campaigning for \$5,000,000, has announced that the Food Administration will cooperate with them by gathering information on the needs of the Jewish people in various countries, shifts in population, proportion of population self-supporting, food and clothing conditions and various other subjects. A questionnaire is to be sent to United States officials throughout Europe, and the answers will be sent to the United States Embassy in Paris, where a member of the Hoover commission overseas will tabulate them and forward the information to the committee.

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LABOR'S RETURN TO PRE-WAR STATUS

Mr. Clynes Says Public Opinion Will Not Permit Thousands of Willing Workers to Be Turned Adrift at Dictate of Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Speaking recently at a luncheon given by the National Liberal Club, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Minister of Food, said workingmen might now find it impossible to accept a complete restoration of all pre-war conditions. The government, however, should take the necessary legislative steps to stand by its pledge and offer to restore the pre-war trade conditions. Whoever might do wrong, the government, he said, could afford only to do right, and the right thing was to honor the pledge and thereby win the confidence of workingmen in a manner likely to cause them to make such terms as would be in the national and labor interest.

Terms, Mr. Clynes continued, will have to be made for even by act of Parliament the changes in methods of wealth production which war time has imposed cannot be wiped out. Nor can you set aside as unimportant the new industrial interests created in thousands of working-class homes by wartime opportunities of employment. "The right to work," which labor has claimed for all, must not be denied by some workmen to others who are in urgent need of it.

The interest of labor in its industrial aspect, Mr. Clynes pointed out, was not one harmonious or united interest. Labor often had several interests in acute conflict. The longer the war lasted the more it had been apparent that these conditions would make it impossible at the end of the war to turn out of industrial occupations large numbers of women and semi-skilled workers whose fathers or brothers had fallen. Besides the men who had fallen, an enormous number would be disqualified from returning to their places in the workshop, which must, therefore, for a considerable time, be filled by those who took up positions when the army was being recruited.

"A trade union composed of even highly skilled workmen," the speaker continued, "will find that labor and public opinion will not permit thousands of willing workers to be turned adrift in order to give a definite industrial advantage to any one section of workers. Nor will it do for any trade union to force unemployment upon a section of willing workers and then call upon the state to support the unemployed by grants of money. The burden of such grants would," he said, "fall as much upon the shoulders of the workers as upon others, and any effort to set up a monopoly of the right to work, based upon membership in a union before the war, or upon the possession of skill, or upon the ground of having been in the workshop first, would fail, because the pressure of after-war conditions would be too strong for it to succeed."

Mr. Clynes insisted that in the end it would be bad for labor if the narrow view of monopoly for a section should prevail. Labor interests, he considered, would suffer seriously through any absolute reversion to pre-war conditions, in view of the totally different public duties with which Parliament would be faced after the war.

Economic security, Mr. Clynes said, could be guaranteed to the worker consistent with a great increase in the results of his work, but the shameful extremes of dire poverty with hard work, and abundant wealth with privileged idleness, would have to be ended or the new era could not be begun. Labor would be so strong that it need not fear if it acted wisely. It was, he asserted, the blunders of the strong which labor had to fear. By greater cooperation, subdivision of work processes, improved methods of management, and more extensive use of machinery, it would be possible in a few years to get abreast of the serious arrears of work into which the war had thrown the country.

The waste involved in many pre-war forms of private enterprise would be intolerable after the war. Nor would it be possible to recall the state control of many of the public services necessitated by the war. Labor, Mr. Clynes said, should not want to go back to old methods and capital should not be allowed to if it did want. The nation was entitled to look to each for the maximum of service which should not be delayed.

The whole body of employers and the state acting through Parliament could do much to create the right attitude in labor by understanding clearly that labor would not long remain as a submissive victim to any system which it considered to be unfair. Even if labor was wrong it could for a considerable time place the country at its mercy. But this was exactly what labor should try to avoid and employers and the state should take every reasonable step to reconcile labor to a just acceptance of a particular system, rather than leave labor in a temper of serious discontent or in actual revolt against a new system.

If the waste which the war had involved could have been spared and the energy of the nations expended upon productive tasks and restoration, Mr. Clynes concluded, Europe could have been changed almost into a paradise by four years of such labor as the war had entailed.

annually to the road's payroll, said Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the system. Under the award the carmen will receive a maximum wage of 45 cents per hour, reached after one year's service. The minimum will be 41 cents an hour. The present maximum is 40 1/2 cents. Other employees will receive a 10 per cent wage increase. The award is retroactive to Oct. 22.

SOLDIERS EQUIPPED FOR POSITIONS ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—That army men who have seen service overseas are well equipped in many ways to hold positions in United States banking houses in other countries, is the opinion of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, who has announced that that institution intends to utilize many of these men in new branches which are about to be opened in Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland.

Formerly, he said, men considered it a sacrifice to go abroad to work in foreign branches, but now they were turning their attention to affairs in other lands. He added that the national outlook for overseas business had broadened greatly since the war, and that if it was to be handled successfully, it would be necessary to have American banking abroad. The bank to be established in Holland, he said, would be the first United States banking house there. Three branches are also to be opened in South America, two in Argentina and one in Chile.

WAR-WORK CHAIRMEN SAIL FOR EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Representing the seven accredited war-work organizations, George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the war-work council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mortimer L. Schiff, chairman of the finance committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, have sailed for Europe to cooperate with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and with representatives of war work associations in coordinating their work and in expending the \$203,000,000 collected in the recent drive. They will pay special attention to the "khaki universities," and will see that plenty of textbooks are provided and provision made for keeping cheerful the men who are detained in the army of occupation. They will also study problems of industrial readjustment and the relation of the army to the civilian population.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JACKSON, Mississippi—At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Council of Field Workers plans were outlined for the greatest food production for the year 1919 that the State has ever known. In the past year there was a great increase in the amount of wheat grown and also an increase in alfalfa, corn and sorghum. More sorghum has been shipped from the State and at a much higher price than was ever before received for it. Dairying is thriving in the State as never before, and the co-operative marketing of hogs, cattle, corn and sweet potatoes is increasing.

LAW COURSE FOR RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Among the plans being perfected by colleges and universities for enabling returning soldiers and sailors to take up academic studies with least possible delay, is the special session of the Harvard Law School which was announced on Thursday. Many hundreds of the men will be back in the United States early in the year, and the special session of the law school will begin on Feb. 3, continuing until Aug. 20. Students enrolling for this session will have the same lecturers and the same teaching staff as is provided for the regular course in the law school which opened in October.

SIX I. W. W. TO SERVE SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ROCKFORD, Illinois—Six I. W. W. left Camp Grant this week for Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will serve sentences ranging from 10 to 25 years, imposed by a general court-martial at Camp Grant. Willful desertion, refusal to don the uniform and failure to answer the army summons were among the charges on which they were convicted.

LABOR MISSION ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The members of the Italian Labor Mission now visiting the United States were guests of the State and city on Friday. Mayor Peters gave a breakfast in their honor, and later in the day the party was received at the State House by Governor McCall.

LABOR SITUATION CALLS FOR CAUTION

Leaders in Industry Convinced This Is No Time for Antagonism, but Rather a Period for Thoughtful Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Organized labor's declaration, reiterated recently by Samuel Gompers and others, that it will not brook reduced wages or longer hours, is apparently being accepted, by business, commerce and industry, as unshakable, if certain strains in the week's news are reliable.

Enlightened leaders in these lines seem to be convinced that any attempt to antagonize organized labor at this time, by flying in the face of the Gompers declaration, would be unfortunate for all concerned. Echoes of this opinion were heard in some of the United States Chamber of Commerce conferences in Atlantic City and more were evident at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The chamber's committee on industrial relations presented a report and a resolution proving that its members are aware of the dangers that might arise from the labor situation if it were handled roughly and in a self-centered fashion by any of the parties to it. The resolution urged that capitalists, business managers and wage-earners unite to settle amicably, in a spirit of cooperation, industrial problems arising out of the war.

Some of the significant passages from the report were: "Wage-earners as a class must be given an opportunity to count as men and women in the vital management of their industries in whatever position they may be qualified to count. This is the more necessary at this moment, since so many wage-earners will be returning from our active campaigns against the enemy, where men have counted as never before in the history of warfare."

"Your committee has given serious consideration to this grave situation; to the inclination of managers to take advantage of conditions of temporarily large labor turnovers to reopen war on unionism; to the inclination of labor unions to defend the gains which have been given them by a situation forced by war needs and whose future stability is a matter of some question; to the forces, mainly external to the industrial situation, which tend to disorder and profit from violence and crime, the efforts of syndicalists, I. W. W. and other revolutionary or anarchistic bodies to make capital out of labor disputes, although they themselves rarely have any direct connection with productive labor."

"It would be a sorry object lesson for young democracies and a potent aid to autocratic reactionism abroad if the spectacle were presented to the world of the oldest and greatest democracy in existence itself racked and convulsed over the disputes of those whose permanent interests, if only clearly recognized, should be thoroughly tied up with those deliberate and orderly methods of settlement for which democracy stands. And it would be an added incentive to the progress of a red-handed and incendiary class struggle abroad if we were to allow the settlement of trade disputes to be annexed to those disorderly and revolutionary minorities, more significant by reason of their noisiness than by their size."

WORK FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions favoring the utmost efforts to obtain work for returning soldiers. The local Pattern Makers Union has decided to admit returned soldiers to membership without charge. Affiliated organizations are expected to follow this plan.

Practically all Michigan concerns, especially the local automobile plants and the copper and iron mines of the Upper Peninsula, are offering former employees their old places on their return from service.

SUFFRAGE GAINS IN 11 COUNTRIES DEPICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A poster is being sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to members of the United States Senate, on which are photographic reproductions of 11 newspaper clippings, telling of recent suffrage gains in 11 countries. This poster is designed to serve as an incentive to the senators to vote favorably on the federal amendment before the end of the year.

The world summary of suffrage gains thus depicted covers the full suffrage grants in Great Britain and her colonies, Hungary, Austria, the Grand Duchy of Baden; the pending

suffrage resolutions in India where a woman for the first time presided over a provincial conference; the promises of suffrage in Italy, Sweden and Jamaica; the request of the municipal council of Paris for a parliamentary law enfranchising women. This question is also written on the poster: "Shall the United States of America, leader of world democracy, be the last to grant women a voice in their government?"

"Also for the purpose of getting quick action on the amendment a meeting is to be held on Sunday, Dec. 8, in Washington at which a number of prominent women will speak and resolutions will be introduced calling upon the Senate for a speedy passage of the amendment."

WORK ENOUGH FOR ALL IS PREDICTED

Secretary Wilson of United States Department of Labor Sees Future Full of Possibilities for Business of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, whose agents have been looking at the industrial situation from many angles, and in all parts of the country, finds the results of their investigations far from discouraging. Allowing for a brief period of hesitancy and of feeling the way, he sees a future full of possibilities for employer and employee.

His statement follows: "There should be no uneasiness in the country regarding reconstruction plans. These are being carefully considered by a committee consisting of the Council of National Defense and the heads of the various war boards, such as Food, Fuel, War Industries, etc. Pending the issuing of this report, many things may be done to ease up the readjustment. Every one should urge his community to now complete various municipal and town improvements which were suspended when we entered the war. The building of state and municipal buildings should now be encouraged. These things can be done at once without waiting for any formal report from the above-mentioned committee. Moreover, it is the patriotic duty of every employer and wage worker to push along such work within their own communities."

"Leaders both among employers and wage workers tell me that as soon as the readjustment is complete there will be splendid business and enough work for all. Therefore, the need of the hour is for everybody to be good natured and patient in the belief that after the demobilization is completed there will be work enough for all. If in any communities there is not work enough to give every one full-time employment, the work should be redivided so that every one will have something to do."

EFFORTS MADE TO ORGANIZE LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Efforts are being made by the American Federation of Labor to organize the industrial operatives in this territory, as a protection against readjustment conditions, union spokesmen say.

A corps of organizers has been active for some time and a number of mass meetings have been held. Several score of workmen have signed application cards for union membership. Comparatively little sentiment has been manifested, though, for union affiliations. Union organizers are very emphatic in their statements that the federation will countenance no strikes or disorders.

Day labor, to which the appeal is being most directed, is disinterested owing to the fact that so great a percentage of workmen now here are transients, or aliens planning to return to Europe as soon as the way is opened for them. Great numbers of alien mill workers will return to Europe when stable conditions are established, say those who have been investigating this situation.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS INVITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—In response to an invitation issued by the French Society of Civil Engineers to the American Society, eight engineers are sailing for France to attend the French Engineering Congress in Paris, which is to convene to study the subject of reconstruction in France and the restoration of French industries.

APPEAL MADE TO MOONEY CHAMPIONS

Secretary of Labor of the United States Urges Moderation in Demands — Says Relief Will Come When Facts Are Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An appeal to the workers of the Pacific Coast not to call a strike for the purpose of influencing public opinion in the Mooney case, was sent on Friday by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. Secretary Wilson's appeal is contained in a letter to Otto A. Hartwig, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor. Mooney, according to the Secretary, was convicted by a fair jury, upon evidence which seemed proper at the time, although such evidence was afterwards in large measure discredited. Secretary Wilson expressed confidence in the jury system, and indicated his belief that when the facts become better known, relief will be afforded through the courts.

"No strike," says the Secretary, "can give a fair trial to Mooney, nor will it produce a particle of evidence that will be helpful in securing justice. The only effect of a strike would be to bring into disrepute and to tend to destroy the jury system, which is the result of a thousand years of struggle on the part of the masses to protect themselves against criminals on the one hand and profiteering on the other."

In connection with the appeal just made by the Secretary of Labor, warning against interference with the processes of justice, it is significant that Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, has started a tour of the country in the interests of securing the release of Mr. Mooney. Officials of the government are aware of the fact that the Mooney case has been exploited in every possible way by labor agitators. Some of these went so far as to send special emissaries to tell the Bolsheviks in Russia that Mooney was persecuted in the United States, with the result that the Bolsheviks evidenced serious concern over domestic questions in the State of California.

As Secretary Wilson points out in the letter protesting against an organized strike, it is not evident what an industrial holdup can do to secure further evidence in the Mooney case or to secure him a fair trial. That must be left to judicial processes and to the people's sense of fair play and justice. Bringing pressure to bear on the case is merely a demonstration of violence which will not insure justice. "If Mooney has been guilty of this crime," said Secretary Wilson, "labor is not interested in protecting him. If he is innocent, all of our people are interested in his acquittal. No strike of the workers of the country can facilitate these processes, and I sincerely hope that no such strike will take place."

New Trial Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Central Federated Union in this city, in demanding a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, heard Frank P. Walsh in Cooper Union declare that it is the duty of the American people, regardless of class or employment, to "see that this monstrous crime is righted and that this man is given his liberty." John Sullivan, chairman of the meeting, said the union was not determining Mooney's guilt or innocence; if guilty, he would be punished, for organized labor sought no immunity, but asked only orderly, plain, honest, common justice. The Mooney parade planned for Dec. 7 has been canceled.

Mooney Strike Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The Butte Street Railway Operators Union has voted against striking for a demonstration for Thomas J. Mooney. The vote against the proposal carried by a large majority.

Federal Inquiry Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—William Denman, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has been appointed as special representative of Labor for the purpose of effecting cooperation between that department and the office of the attorney-general of California in an investigation of the charges brought against the conduct of the office of the San Francisco dis-

JEWES PLEDGE AID IN AMERICANIZING

Massachusetts Public Safety Committee Division Plans to Make a State of One People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that the Liberty Loans have done more for real Americanization than any movement thus far, Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, at a conference at the State House, was one of several speakers who pledged the support of the 250,000 men and women of Jewish extraction in Massachusetts to the work of the Americanization Division of the Public Safety Committee in making a state in which the people will be one people.

In opening the conference, A. C. Ratschesky, its chairman, pointed out that there are thousands of persons in the State who are unable to read or write English and cannot comprehend the thoughts of the people with whom they came in daily contact.

Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel for Boston, explained that Americanization does not imply that language, traditions and racial feelings must be cast aside. "They are among the finest contributions which the immigrant brings from across the water," he said.

Mr. Whiteside estimated that 33 per cent of the people in the State are foreign-born. He pointed out that many, being illiterate, are susceptible to Bolshevik propaganda and that education would remove this source of danger. In closing, he paid a tribute to the patriotism of the Jewish people, pointing out that they had furnished thousands of soldiers to the army, and in Massachusetts alone had contributed \$10,000,000 to the last Liberty Loan.

A committee representing the social, religious, fraternal and labor groups of the race will be formed to work out details of organization.

Holiday Gifts

WORTH in jewels or precious metals alone is not our idea of value. The gift from our establishment, costly or cost-little, must have character pleasing to recipient and to giver.

A few selections from our large stock:

Khaki Strap Watch \$25

Specially good value, reliable Waltham movement, with luminous dial and hands, unbreakable crystal, sterling silver case, Khaki or plain leather strap. A strap watch will be appreciated by any man whose work or pleasure allows him to enjoy outdoor life.

Men's Watches, \$5.50 to \$500
Bracelet Watches, \$20 to \$1000

Willard Clock, \$80

This very attractive Willard Clock is made by the Waltham Watch Company, whose line of Willard or Banjo Clocks retain all the fine qualities brought out by the early clock makers and have all the accuracy of the most up-to-date Waltham movements.

Heavy weight Sterling Silver Fruit Bowl, 11 1/2 inches diameter, with attractive pierced and engraved ornamentations. Excellent value.

Sterling Bowl, \$10 to \$150

Solid Gold \$6

Pink shell Cameo of beautiful cutting, in engraved solid gold mounting. We are showing splendid values in

Cameo Brooches, Pendants and Rings, \$3.50 to \$50

Beautifully made 14K Gold Ring, pierced and engraved mounting, set with fine amethyst or topaz, \$10. Set with fine tourmaline, \$12.

Other Gold Rings, \$2 to \$50


14K Gold \$10

14K Gold Bracelet, \$6.50

14K Gold Bangle Bracelet, fluted pattern, English finish. This Bracelet is of surprisingly good value, is well made, strong and of good weight.

Gold and Platinum Bracelets, \$5 to \$2000

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THIRTY-ONE MEN
IN SQUASH PLAY

Harvard Club Has Lowest Handicap Men in the National Tournament Which Starts Today in New York City

NEW YORK, New York.—That squash tennis has many devotees still in this city despite the fact that a large number of the star players of past years are overseas in United States Army or Navy service, is amply shown by the fact that no less than 31 players have entered for the annual handicap tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, which is scheduled to start tomorrow afternoon on the courts of the Columbia University Club. The entry list represents players from six local clubs.

To the Harvard Club, which has had the honor of furnishing the singles championship every year since the tournament was started and which has also won most of the yearly honors in the interclub series which have been played, goes the honor of having the three lowest handicap players in the tournament. They are J. W. Appel Jr., president of the association, F. H. Davis and E. G. Coburn. These three stars will play from minus 10 aces, and as the limit men are to receive seven aces, plus one hand, the scratch men will have to play a remarkable game to come through to the first prize.

All but one of the 31 players will be called upon to play in the first round. The lone player who drew a bye is C. F. Clarkson of the Harvard Club, who is a plus 2 man. The Harvard Club also enters a man who is new to this game in local circles. He is E. G. Swigert from Portland, Oregon, who has been placed at plus 2. The full draw follows:

FIRST ROUND
J. W. Lee, Harvard Club (plus 5 aces), vs. T. L. Platt, Yale Club (plus 2 aces).
A. D. Mitterdorf, Princeton Club (plus 5 aces), vs. W. J. Knapp, Squash Club (plus 5 aces).
E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club (minus 5 aces), vs. H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club (plus 2 aces).
H. W. Warner, Columbia Club (plus 7 aces, one hand), vs. J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club (minus 10 aces).
E. G. Swigert, Harvard Club (plus 2 aces), vs. J. H. Cole, Columbia Club (plus 7 aces, one hand).
E. H. Davis, Harvard Club (minus 10 aces), vs. R. L. Monks, Princeton Club (plus 2 aces).
L. M. Jones, Yale Club (plus 5 aces), vs. Wilson Adams, Yale Club (plus 5 aces).
C. J. Lane, Columbia Club (plus 7 aces, one hand), vs. M. Turner, Yale Club (plus 7 aces, one hand).
A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club (plus 2 aces), vs. E. S. Baker, Yale Club (plus 2 aces).
Donald Mackay, Yale Club (minus 5 aces), vs. P. F. Hayward, Princeton Club (plus 2 aces).
E. J. Clapp, Yale Club (plus 2 aces), vs. F. S. McGrath, Columbia Club (plus 7 aces, one hand).
F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club (minus 5 aces), vs. C. T. Cooney, Yale Club (plus 2 aces).
F. D. Shaw, Columbia Club (plus 7 aces, one hand), vs. J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club (plus 2 aces).
B. Cornell, Yale Club (plus 2 aces), vs. R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club (minus 10 aces).
J. A. Victor, Yale Club (scratch), vs. W. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club (plus 7 aces, one hand).

SECOND ROUND
C. F. Clarkson, Harvard Club (plus 2 aces), vs. winner of the A. E. Blaisdell vs. D. S. Baker match.

EIGHT MAROON
ATHLETES BACK

University of Chicago Greatly Strengthened in All Branches of Athletic Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The return of eight varsity athletes to the University of Chicago from Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, to which they had been assigned from the Chicago S. A. T. C. on Thursday reinforced Maroon athletic teams for the rest of the 1918-19 school year. Seven of the men had been on the football squad, and when they left, just after the opening of the past season, their services were greatly missed. The seven, however, all take part in other sports than football, and this list of returning athletes includes P. S. Hinkle, basketball captain-elect, who also is one of the most valuable baseball men.

The eighth athlete to return to this city is S. H. Speer, "C" emblem winner in the 440 and 880-yard runs. He will be a happy addition to the depleted ranks of track men for the indoor dual meet season.

The athletes were discharged from the central officers' training school at Camp MacArthur last week. The seven football men who played on the MacArthur eleven are: P. S. Hinkle '19, B. C. MacDonald '19, R. M. Cole '21, H. O. Crisler '21, B. E. Hutchinson '20, E. A. Dwyer '21, and G. H. Westby '21.

PRISON FARM A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana.—The Montana State Penitentiary has just reported satisfactory results on its experimental farm, conducted during the past summer on leased ground in the old Flathead Indian reservation. The farm was operated by prisoners, under guard. The men behaved well, worked faithfully, and produced enough potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., to provide a large percentage of the food that will be used in the prison this winter.

CHICAGO AFTER
SPRING PARTNER

Cubs Want to Have an American League Team Make Its Training Trip to the Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Cubs, National League baseball champions for 1918, are planning solidly for the 1919 major league season, and the two features of preparedness and unity of command have been invoked, to give the club a good start for the baseball campaign.

The team will be put into playing form by a joint training trip with another major league club, in the spring, if it can be arranged. The Cubs train on the Pacific Coast where their spring practice at Pasadena, California, has been highly successful in getting the club off to a successful start for the past few seasons. This year, in addition to the benefits of the Pacific Coast playing conditions, the Cubs plan to secure the seasoning to be derived from playing a major league rival, if an American League club can be secured to make the trip jointly.

At present the Cleveland Americans are under consideration, and it is probable that officials of both clubs are threshing out the plan. Cleveland has for several years held its spring practice in or near New Orleans, but for 1919 decided not to go to Louisiana. There has been no denial that the joint trip to California is under consideration. The two clubs could play practice games in the ball parks of the Pacific Coast League clubs, needing only consent of those club owners, and probably would be a very welcome attraction to the baseball fans of the California section. The income from such a dual series of games, of course, would help in paying the expenses of the necessary spring training junket, but the bigger advantage, it is believed, would be the seasoning of the men.

For the first time in big league history a club will combine in one man the duties of president and team manager when the Cubs, at their coming meeting, elect Manager Fred Mitchell to head the club. He will succeed C. H. Weegman, who bought into the Cubs after having been head of the Chicago club in the now dissolved Federal League. Mitchell will be given a block of shares in the club when he assumes the presidency, it being the opinion of stockholders that by this means they will insure that Mr. Mitchell's recognized valuable baseball services will be devoted wholly to the development of the team in which they are interested.

SIDELINES

I. E. Rodgers, captain-elect of the West Virginia University football eleven of this fall, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army.

King Lear, the former Pittsburgh National League Club player, has been playing in the backfield of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station football eleven this fall.

Chicago and Minnesota have played 16 football games since 1895, and the latter has won 10 of them. Chicago is credited with five victories, while one game was a tie.

That was a wonderfully close game played by State University of Iowa and Camp Dodge. Neither team was able to score, although Iowa was on Camp Dodge's five-yard line twice. Not a single penalty was inflicted on either team.

The Cleveland Naval Reserve football eleven had three remarkably strong players in Ducote, Bowlsby and Stinchcomb. Bowlsby formerly played for State University of Iowa, while Stinchcomb was a former Ohio State University player.

Much of the success which the Syracuse varsity eleven had this fall was due to the strength of the rushline. Many of the points scored by the team were due to blocked punts and recovered fumbles which the forwards turned into touchdowns.

The Chicago Naval Reserve football team made a very fine showing by winning its eight contests and scoring 132 points to 13. Six of the games were shutouts. The University of Chicago and the University of Minnesota being the two teams which succeeded in scoring against the sailors.

The Cleveland Naval Reserve eleven scored 210 points in six contests, and its only defeat was at the hands of the Chicago Naval Reserves. Cleveland scored totals of 83 twice, once against the Detroit Naval Reserves and then against the Cornell University aviators.

Washington State College has the unique record of having three of its football captains on this year's Mare Island Navy Yard marine football team. They are Richard Hanley, elected captain of the 1918 team, who is captain of the Marines; Benton Bangs, captain of the 1916 team, who plays halfback, and Clarence Zimmerman, captain of the championship eleven of 1917, who plays end.

BOSTON TRIBUTE TO DEFENDERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Mayor of Boston has appointed a special committee of 40 citizens to make plans for erecting in the city some suitable monument in recognition of the services rendered by the soldiers and sailors who went overseas to stem the tide of the German invasion.

TWO CLAIMANTS
FOR 1918 TITLE

Universities of Illinois and Michigan Finish "Big Ten" Football Season With an Undeclared Record in Championship Plays

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.

A. FINAL FOOTBALL	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	4	0	1,000
Michigan	4	0	1,000
Purdue	1	0	1,000
Iowa	2	1	567
Minnesota	2	1	567
Northwestern	1	1	500
Wisconsin	1	2	333
Ohio State	0	2	300
Chicago	0	5	300
Indiana	0	0	300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When the University of Illinois council of administration, composed of the acting president, and deans of the colleges, voted adversely to the scheduling of a post-season football game with the University of Michigan, all chances of a definite settling of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football championship for 1918 were lost. The season closed with the question of supremacy a somewhat clouded issue, although the general disposition exists to regard the Illini as champions, because they played and won four games, to Michigan's two. The very similar showing against the Ohio State University is the chief argument of those who prefer to call the season's race a tie. Illinois won from Ohio State by 13 to 0, and Michigan defeated the Buckeyes, 14 to 0.

Other considerations, however, have led this bureau of The Christian Science Monitor to discount the comparative showings against Ohio State. The edge of such argument is lost when it is considered that Illinois defeated Chicago, 29 to 0, while Michigan did not meet the test of strength of such intra-conference battles as did Illinois in downing the State University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin.

It is probable that the upshot of the effort to arrange a post-season game this season between Michigan and Illinois, which reached the stage of a formal request to play from Michigan, and formal approval of the Students Army Training Corps officials at both State universities, will be a readiness of both coaches to schedule a game for 1919, even if it becomes necessary for each to forgo one of the usual opponents of former years.

Chicago had the most unsatisfactory football season in its history, and yet Director A. A. Stagg was able to smile at the close of the final defeat, 7 to 0, dealt by the University of Minnesota at Stagg Field last Saturday. Coach Stagg smiled because for the first time in the whole season, his team really pulled together and played some compelling football when it was on the verge of a score at the close of the third period, and early in the fourth. The Maroon coach had the rawest kind of raw material to work with this season, after he lost seven players, who were reassigned bodily from the Chicago S. A. T. C. to Camp MacArthur, at Waco, early in the season. This wrecked the team just as it was molding into shape, and it was necessary to scrape together younger and inexperienced players, and go back to the point where he had started six weeks before, in teaching elementary plays and tactics. The only flash of real football form shown all year was that during part of two quarters against Minnesota, when the Maroon outplayed its historic foe from Minneapolis, and seemed destined to score, and probably tie.

Although Illinois, at the very start of the season, was a squad which lacked veterans, players of experience, one by one, entered the Urbana institution, and Coach R. L. Zuppke, in a week or two, had an excellent aggregation of football material to draw from. He is about the only coach of the Conference who was not embarrassed by the lack of men of previous collegiate football seasoning, and also the only coach who did not lose men during the year by their reassignment to officers' training camps. Illinois thus ended the year as a particularly formidable football team, which not one, but many observers, estimated at the end of the season as a fit foe for the Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School's unbeaten service champion claimants. Earlier in the season, Illinois was beaten by the Chicago Naval Reserves, 6 to 0.

The quick adjustment of Illinois' attack to meet the particular weak points of successive opponents has been an outstanding feature of the year's play within the Conference, and certainly stamps Zuppke's eleven as a fine all-around machine. The 1918 Michigan team was declared by Head Coach F. H. Yost to have the best balanced set of backfield men since he began coaching at that college; but

the Michigan line was not of the same caliber, for it had weaknesses that persisted in spite of the rapid development of the whole Wolverine team, after finally getting into action after weeks of idleness. Coach Zuppke, however, had not one but three sets of good backs that he could use, either interchangeably or as a combination, and also had three punters. There are no other coaches known offhand who were so fortunately placed with their material this season.

University of Wisconsin played the first Thanksgiving Day game in which a Conference team has figured since 1905, and defeated the Michigan Agricultural College, 7 to 6, at Madison. This was a feature game, which, after starting as a punting duel, almost ran the gamut of football tactics, until a substitute halfback, Walter Kuehn, scored through the line for the Badgers in the fourth period. The Wisconsin touchdown was pushed over after the Badgers had marched up to the Michigan Aggie goal line three unsuccessful times in that quarter, only to have the ball taken away when the hard-fighting Lansing eleven held for downs.

State University of Iowa rounded out the most successful season in years with a tie, 0 to 0, against Camp Dodge at Des Moines. Each team had a defense superior to its offense, and the result showed in the neutralization of every scoring attempt. The Iowa team had the better of the play, however, and End Reed, Quarterback Kelly and Tackle Slater showed great drive against the all-star team of soldiers.

Purdue, which played only one conference game, which, being a victory, gives it the same point rating as Illinois and Michigan, ended its season with an expected one-sided defeat by Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 27 to 0. The game originally was scheduled at Great Lakes, but was transferred from there to Northwestern University field, Evanston, the day before the game. Purdue held well in the first half, but could not combat the Bluejacket machine in the third and fourth quarters. Despite the defeat, Purdue's new coach, Arthur Scanlon, who ended his first year in the Conference, was thought to have made a creditable showing for the year.

When the universities of the Midwest begin passing out of military control as Students Army Training Corps this week, it will mark the end of the game under army control, and the different members of the "Big Ten" next season probably will be back more on the normal footing, with schedules definitely known in advance and the various coaches all placed on the same level as regards eligibility for players, practice hours for the teams, and planning for out-of-town trips, and similar points.

There undoubtedly was a great divergence in the latitude allowed the football coaches at different universities for the season just passed, by the respective Students Army Training Corps commandants. Thus practice hours at some institutions would be rigidly held within an hour and a half limit, while at another institution the commandant actually shifted the recreation hour for a specially constructed football players' platoon to the morning, instead of the late afternoon. This permitted the coach to take charge of his men in the full hours of daylight, and instruct them without bother from the rosters hanging around. Still another institution took trips away from home in excess of the War Department statement limiting two such football journeys, and so it went.

SALEM CLUB TAKES
ITS OPENING GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALEM, Massachusetts.—The Salem team of the American Roller Polo League made its first appearance of the season in the championship race, Thursday evening, and defeated the Lowell team, champions of 1917-18, by a score of 8 to 4. The Salem club was formerly the Boston one which was at first transferred to New Bedford and later to this city.

Lowell took the lead at the start of the game, and the end of the first period found the champions leading, 2 to 1. Beginning with the second period, Salem seemed to wake up, and the end of this period found the home team leading, 5 to 3. Alexander, Williams and Jason did some fine playing for the winners. The summary:

SALEM
Alexander, Jr., Mr. Mulligan, Williams, Jr., Mr. Harkins, Jason, C., Griffith, Jean, Hb., Maxwell, E., Purcell, Maxwell, E., Purcell.
Score—Salem 8, Lowell 4. Goals—Williams 4, Jason 3, Jean for Salem; Mulligan 2, Harkins, Griffith for Lowell. Stops in goal—Maxwell 53 for Salem; Purcell 49 for Lowell. Referee—Graham.

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TWELVE TEAMS
STILL IN RACE

McNamara and Magin Remain Favored Combination to Win Annual Six-Day Bicycle Race

SCORE BY POINTS

McNamara-Magin	321
Grenada-Hill	300
Madden-Corry	259
Chapman-Halstead	147
Lawrence-Hanley	145
Weber-Eaton	94
Coburn-Kopsky	83
Grimm-Thomas	24
Dupuy-Bello	12
Carman-Debaetes	15
Lang-Byron	8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Twelve teams out of the original 15 were still in the running in the six-day bicycle race, which comes to an end at 10 o'clock tonight. This year's event has been one of the most successful in cycle history from a financial standpoint.

The three combinations favored to win are McNamara and Magin, Madden and Corry, and Grenada and Hill. The first named pair are leading by 62 points. The five sprints this afternoon were won by Madden, Eaton, Kopsky, McNamara and Chapman. Two teams, the Bowker Brothers and Lang and Byron are expected to drop out soon.

One hundred and fifty returned soldiers were the guests of the management Friday afternoon and were given an enthusiastic welcome. Marcel Dupuy of France set out to regain the lap separating his team from the leaders but when, after opening a quarter of a lap on the field, Bello relieved him, the original position was resumed as Bello could not hold the pace. A few minutes later McNamara started out away from the pack but after sprinting half a mile gave up the effort.

At 2 o'clock Thursday morning Dupuy and Bello regained one of two laps and while they were lapping the field the audience was in an uproar. They are easily the most popular pair in the race.

Frank Kramer was around the Garden Friday night to collect his stipend. He reiterated that his racing days are over as respects six-day riding.

Score at one hundred and fifteenth hour, (7 o'clock), former record for which stands at 224 miles, 7 laps, was:

Team	Miles	Laps
McNamara-Magin	1968	3
Madden-Corry	1968	3
Grenada-Hill	1968	3
Chapman-Halstead	1968	3
Lawrence-Hanley	1968	3
Weber-Eaton	1968	3
Coburn-Kopsky	1968	3
Grimm-Thomas	1968	3
Dupuy-Bello	1968	3
Lang-Byron	1968	3
Carman-Debaetes	1968	3
Bowker-Bowker	1968	3

SPANISH CHAMPION
WINS AT BILLIARDS

G. F. B. Clarke	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Mary Elin	2	0	50	1,000
Emilio Ortiz	1	0	28	1,000
David Weiner Jr.	1	2	57	333
William Gershal	0	1	28	300
Mark Muldauer	0	1	28	300

NEW YORK, New York.—Emilio Ortiz, amateur champion of Spain, was the winner of the fifth game played in the Class B amateur 18.2 ball nine billiard championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association in this city when he defeated David Weiner Jr., by 250 points to 176. This gave Ortiz an average of .500 and placed Weiner in fourth place with one of .333.

Ortiz gave a pretty good exhibition of Class B playing as he turned in an average of .500 against 3 41-45 for the loser. The winner had a high run of 25 while the best made by Weiner was 13.

TRANSIT INQUIRY COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Mayor Hylan's John Doe inquiry into the recent wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines has come to its conclusion, a guard who was arrested after the wreck has been released, and the Mayor is expected to announce the findings early in the week.

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EVANSTON COACH
FOR ATHLETICS

F. J. Murphy, Former Yale Star at Northwestern University, Believes They Have a Definite Place in Educational Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The present great emergency is causing a great change of feeling in favor of athletics and in the reconstruction period which is following the war, the position of athletics in our educational plan must be recognized, and suitable provision made," writes F. J. Murphy, football coach at Northwestern University, in notes on American college athletics, which he has turned over to this bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Murphy was an all-around star at Yale some years back. The Evanston coach thus develops his views:

"The man who has not experienced the training of an American college athlete season sees such athletics only as recreation and exercise, and regrets the serious thought and engrossing interest of the contestants over such a small matter. But the man who has been through the mill sees athletics in a far different light. To him athletics is educational.

"His American characteristics have created in him a keen desire to win, and he has learned that in order to win it is necessary to coordinate his efforts with those of the rest of the team: to be prompt to practice, to obey orders, to follow instructions, to practice continually and in detail—in fact, to give himself wholly and unreservedly to the accomplishment of the given result. And the one thing that makes him willing to make all of these sacrifices and the others that accompany them is—the desire to win. Where there is not a keen desire to win, there are probably none of these elements of training.

"The details of the training of an individual during, say, a football season, could very naturally be paraphrased into the training necessary for a military campaign, a selling campaign, or any other project that has for its object successful accomplishment. And so I repeat that recreation and mere physical exercise become insignificant; that sport for sport's sake does not suit our characteristics—and we are glad of it.

"With these facts in view, it is easier to approach the problem of the proper position of athletics in our educational plan.

"Athletics have had a spontaneous growth in our institutions. They were favored by educators merely as recreation, exercise, and an outlet for the exuberance of youth, which might otherwise seek more vicious channels—a choice between two evils as it were.

"As interest in athletics began to occupy the thought of the student bodies more and more, athletics were blamed for all the deficiencies of the educational plan, the predominating complaint being that if athletics were abolished the interest devoted to them would be magically transferred to studies. My answer to this argument is that the interest in athletics could be very easily adapted to furnish interest in studies, if the effort were made.

"Nevertheless, the fact still remains that athletics have been merely

tolerated in educational institutions as a necessary evil, a parasitic growth.

"The present great emergency is causing a great change of feeling in favor of athletics and in the reconstruction period following the war, the position of athletics in our educational plan must be recognized and suitable provision made.

"In determining the part that athletics shall play in our educational scheme it becomes necessary to settle on the true object of our system of education.

"To my way of thinking the object of education is to make good citizens—men of learning in the arts and sciences, but more especially men of good character. I say more especially character because character without learning is more to be desired than learning without character.

"Our present system provides for learning, but its character building is frequently more punitive than constructive.

"It is in this field of character building that I believe athletics most naturally fit, but it must be the athletics of the organized type of today rather than the hit or miss athletic exercise of the intramural type. In other words, it must be athletics involving the elements of training now exemplified in our organized athletics, adapted to apply to the entire student body rather than to the few. It must not be play athletics but work athletics.

"One of the criticisms of our present athletics has been the fact that a few were highly trained while the many were entirely neglected. As a matter of fact this is due to causes other than athletic, since athletics are voluntary and there is no way to force the many to participate. It is a problem of control rather than instruction, since all would receive the training if they would come out and stay out.

"My experience has been that the men who do not come out and those others who come out and quit the squad are the ones to whom the training is distasteful and who need it most.

"As a concrete plan of action I would urge that the fact be first recognized that athletics are and should be conducted for the development of character. That they be given a definite place in the educational plan. That the head of the athletic department be a man of experience in our present system of organized athletics; as such a member of the faculty of equal standing with the heads of other departments and responsible directly to the head of the faculty, not to all the faculty. That athletics be required of all students, provision being made for internal competition under the same plan of training as now employed in our present organized athletics. That representative teams be maintained for competition with teams from other institutions, material for which is to be taken from the subordinate teams as they develop.

"Under such a plan the best could be secured from our athletics, and with one responsible head it would be easy to curb existing evils."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDIndustrial and Commercial Situation
in United States on Sound
Basis—Remarkable Steadiness
of Securities Markets

Although less than a month has elapsed since the signing of the armistice with Germany and the ending of the world war, the readjustment process to a peace basis is well under way. The great progress that has been made in this direction no doubt is due to the fact that the readjustment started long before the war ended, and extensive preparations had been made by industrial concerns in cooperation with the government for the return of peace. It is remarkable that the cancellation of several billions of war orders has not caused more unsettlement than already has taken place. The fact is, the industrial and commercial situation in the United States seems to be thoroughly sound in every particular, and great prosperity looms ahead.

It is this state of things that is presumably responsible for the steadiness of the securities markets. Events calculated at time to upset things to a great extent have been almost ignored so far as securities prices are concerned. If the ban on money could be lifted, the bulls think that a strong upward movement would result. On the strength of a report that the old basis of margin for bank loans was to be restored, stocks advanced smartly early in the week, sagging off again when the old basis was actually restored on Thursday.

So far as the money outlook is concerned, it is believed by some that although there may be some easing in rates, just as there is an easier tendency in other markets, the demand for money will continue urgent for an indefinite time, and for that reason speculation is not to be encouraged by the banks. With some temporary recession in industrial activity, there should be less need for bank credit, and it is on this prospect that hope is entertained that eventually more interest will be taken in securities.

The current feature of the money market, which is a tendency to definite change, is the reduction by the New York money committee of the brokerage loan margin requirement to the customary normal of 20 per cent from the increased rate of 30 per cent applied as a corrective measure. This step toward normal conditions, taken in conjunction with the recent removal of the ban against loan increases on notes and bonds, is naturally a welcome concession to borrowers on security collateral. It is easy, however, to argue too much from these developments in the way of interpreting them as signs pointing to distinct relaxation in money. The immediate motive of the present change is recognition of the fact that the margin increase had involved certain inequities, particularly in the case of brokers with moderate capital, who had found their activities sensibly curtailed by the higher requirement. It was this which led to the New York stock exchange representations in the matter. The stock exchange head, however, points out that the exchange and the banks will remain "amplly able to control the situation," and the circumstances still requiring such control are further made clear by the money committee pronouncement that no increase in the stock exchange loan total is yet permissible, and will not be while the government is borrowing so largely, and that at need the banks might again raise the margin level. This latter responsibility, however, is believed very remote, in view of the recent accessions to loan funds available in New York.

Liberty bonds to the amount of nearly \$250,000,000 have been purchased by the United States Treasury under provision of the 5 per cent sinking fund, attached to the Liberty bond issue laws, down to Oct. 31 last. This was disclosed in the Secretary's annual report. It is believed there have been further heavy purchases of fourth Liberty Loan bonds during November.

An additional credit of \$12,000,000 was established by the United States this week in favor of Belgium. This brings the aggregate aid to the Allies since the United States' entry into the war to \$3,196,576,666 as follows: Great Britain \$3,945,000,000; France \$2,445,000,000; Italy \$1,210,000,000; Russia \$325,000,000; Belgium \$210,120,000; Greece \$15,790,000; Cuba \$15,000,000; Serbia \$12,000,000; Tzecho-Slovaks \$7,000,000; Rumania \$6,666,666; Liberia \$5,000,000.

Official returns show that on Sept. 14 total gold specie in Japan was \$625,000,000, the largest amount on record, and an increase of \$39,000,000 over Aug. 30. The principal reason for this is that the greater portion of the issue of \$50,000,000 exchequer bonds put out in August was used to purchase specie held abroad of exchange banks. The government has decided to reimburse creditors of the Russian Government for goods furnished during the war, to the extent of approximately \$40,000,000, for which exchequer bonds have been issued in part.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	59	59 1/2	58
Am Can	45	45 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	84	84	83 1/2
Am Loco	63 1/2	63 1/2	63
Am Smelt	83 1/2	84	83 1/2
Am Sugar	111	111	111
Am Tel. & Tel.	102	102 1/2	102
Anaconda	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalpa	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Wool	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Baldwin Loco	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & O	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Beth Stl pfd	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
B R T	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Can Pacific	160	160 1/2	159
Can Leather	60	60	59 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	47	47	47
Chino	37	37	36 1/2
Corn Prods	48	48	48
Cruella Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Cuba Cane	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
Gen Elec	152	152	151 1/2
Gen Motors	125 1/2	127	125 1/2
Gen Sugar	102	102 1/2	102
Gen Tel. & Tel.	98	98	97 1/2
Gen. Insp.	48	48 1/2	47 1/2
Int. M. Mar. pfd	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Int. M. Mar.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int. N. Y. C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Max Pet	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Midvale	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo. Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. Central	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
No. Pacific	37	37	36 1/2
North Am. P.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pan-Am	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Pan. Am. P.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Rep. Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rocking	54	54	53 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
So. Pacific	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
So. Railway	21	21 1/2	21
Studebaker	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Texaco	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
U. S. Steel	96	96 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U. S. Steel	96	96 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. Rubber	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Western Union	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wm. S. W.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Total sales	268,299		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	98 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lib. 4 1/2%	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 5 1/2%	92 1/2	92 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Lib. 6 1/2%	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib. 7 1/2%	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Lib. 8 1/2%	86 1/2	86 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib. 9 1/2%	84 1/2	84 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib. 10 1/2%	82 1/2	82 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lib. 11 1/2%	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
Lib. 12 1/2%	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Lib. 13 1/2%	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Lib. 14 1/2%	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 1/2	73 1/2
Lib. 15 1/2%	72 1/2	72 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lib. 16 1/2%	70 1/2	70 3/4	69 1/2	69 1/2
Lib. 17 1/2%	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Lib. 18 1/2%	66 1/2	66 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lib. 19 1/2%	64 1/2	64 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lib. 20 1/2%	62 1/2	62 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
Lib. 21 1/2%	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lib. 22 1/2%	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lib. 23 1/2%	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2
Lib. 24 1/2%	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lib. 25 1/2%	52 1/2	52 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Lib. 26 1/2%	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lib. 27 1/2%	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lib. 28 1/2%	46 1/2	46 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lib. 29 1/2%	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lib. 30 1/2%	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lib. 31 1/2%	40 1/2	40 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Lib. 32 1/2%	38 1/2	38 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Lib. 33 1/2%	36 1/2	36 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lib. 34 1/2%	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lib. 35 1/2%	32 1/2	32 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lib. 36 1/2%	30 1/2	30 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lib. 37 1/2%	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lib. 38 1/2%	26 1/2	26 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lib. 39 1/2%	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lib. 40 1/2%	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lib. 41 1/2%	20 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lib. 42 1/2%	18 1/2	18 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lib. 43 1/2%	16 1/2	16 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lib. 44 1/2%	14 1/2	14 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lib. 45 1/2%	12 1/2	12 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lib. 46 1/2%	10 1/2	10 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lib. 47 1/2%	8 1/2	8 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lib. 48 1/2%	6 1/2	6 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lib. 49 1/2%	4 1/2	4 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lib. 50 1/2%	2 1/2	2 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lib. 51 1/2%	1 1/2	1 3/4	1/2	1/2
Lib. 52 1/2%	1/2	3/4	0	0

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Secs 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am For Secs 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am For Secs 3s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am For Secs 2s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am For Secs 1s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am For Secs 1/2s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am For Secs 1/4s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am For Secs 1/8s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am For Secs 1/16s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am For Secs 1/32s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am For Secs 1/64s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am For Secs 1/128s	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am For Secs 1/256s	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am For Secs 1/512s	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am For Secs 1/1024s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am For Secs 1/2048s	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am For Secs 1/4096s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am For Secs 1/8192s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am For Secs 1/16384s	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am For Secs 1/32768s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am For Secs 1/65536s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am For Secs 1/131072s	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am For Secs 1/262144s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am For Secs 1/524288s	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am For Secs 1/1048576s	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am For Secs 1/2097152s	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am For Secs 1/4194304s	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am For Secs 1/8388608s	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am For Secs 1/16777216s	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am For Secs 1/33554432s	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am For Secs 1/67108864s	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am For Secs 1/134217728s	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am For Secs 1/268435456s	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am For Secs 1/536870912s	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am For Secs 1/1073741824s	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am For Secs 1/2147483648s	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am For Secs 1/4294967296s	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am For Secs 1/8589934592s	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am For Secs 1/17179869184s	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am For Secs 1/34359738368s	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am For Secs 1/68719476736s	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am For Secs 1/137438953472s	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am For Secs 1/274877906944s	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am For Secs 1/549755813888s	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am For Secs 1/1099511627776s	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am For Secs 1/2199023255552s	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am For Secs 1/4398046511104s	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am For Secs 1/8796093022208s	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am For Secs 1/17592186044416s	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am For Secs 1/35184372088832s	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am For Secs 1/70368744177664s	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am For Secs 1/140737488355328s	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am For Secs 1/281474976710656s	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am For Secs 1/562949953421312s	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ELIZABETHAN STAGE MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—"Then trumpets cease, and music sounds." Thus ends a long stage direction in connection with Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus." Here is a curious piece of evidence that in Elizabethan times, at any rate in matters theatrical, the sound of trumpets was not called music. What the trumpets had been playing on this occasion was a sennet, and they played it while certain actions in dumb show were taking place upon the stage; the duration of this miming proving that the sennet was not merely a fanfare but something more elaborate.

For consider the situation. Charles, the German Emperor, has begged to see Alexander the Great, and Dr. Faustus thereupon gives the following order to Mephistophilis:

And with a solemn noise of trumpet's sound
Present before the royal Emperor
Great Alexander—

The dumb show that then goes forward includes a meeting between Alexander and Darius in which the latter is overthrown, and other incidents occur; so that the sennet must have occupied several minutes at least.

A sennet was often a prelude or postlude, and it is always assigned in the stage directions to the entrance in state, or exit in state, of a most important personage. Thus in Henry V there is a sennet at the end of the last scene in which the king is betrothed to Katherine of France; during the postlude the French and English courts file off the stage. The actual betrothal was merely marked by a "fourish." On certain occasions the trumpet was used to sound an alarm as a signal for battle (Italian, all' arme), and also in the case of duels and tournaments. But more commonly the alarm was given by drums. The stage directions of the time are full of such indications for the use of trumpets and drums, sometimes on the stage itself, and sometimes behind the scenes. According to Mr. G. H. Cowling in his "Music on the Shakespearean Stage" alarm, sennets, fourishes, and the like have perished utterly. He observes that probably they were traditional amongst the theater musicians as a part of their mystery, and this would account for their not being transcribed.

Other brass instruments used on the Elizabethan stage in addition to trumpets were horns and sackbuts. Of these the last must not be confused with the Biblical sackbut, which was allied to the harp. The Elizabethan instrument is now known as the trombone; it was more in use at coronations and court festivals than in the theater, though three blasts from it sometimes introduced the prologue to the play. Horns chiefly occurred in hunting scenes as, for instance, when they awakened Lysander and Demetrius from their woodland sleep in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." While drums occupied the same outstanding position among instruments of percussion as the trumpets did in the category of brass, other percussive instruments were used, such as timbrels and bells. Though there seem to be no stage directions for the former, yet they were included in inventories of stage properties. Bells receive occasional mention in the text of the Elizabethan plays as well as in the marginal comments.

Among wood instruments, cornets, hautboys, recorders and flutes may be named. The cornet of the Elizabethan times was quite unlike the instrument known to us by that appellation. It was in the nature of a horn made of a hollowed tube, or of wood covered with leather with a mouthpiece like the cup of a trumpet, and with holes bored along its tube as in the flute of today. It produced a reedy trumpet-like tone, and was used in small theaters not open to the sky, where the din of brass trumpets would have been overwhelming. "The cornets sound a fourish" or "The cornets sound a sennet," the typical directions. Hautboys were the original of modern oboes; they were usually of four different sizes and were played together in "consorts" as the term was. The bass of the consort of hautboys is now the bassoon, while the tenor hautboy developed into the cor anglais. As for the treble it was practically the same thing as a musette or shepherd's pipe. "Hoboyes and torches" conduct Duncan to Dunsinane, while at Timon of Athens' first banquet there is a direction that these instruments are to play loud music. To come now to the recorder; this was a vertical flute with a mouthpiece similar to that of the flageolet, its soft tone being extraordinarily sweet.

Recorders were played in sets of four or six, and were commonly used in part music; but the instrument often accompanied a consort of strings. It may here be noted that a "nest" of cornets, or a "set" of recorders was called a "whole consort," that is, a band composed of instruments of one kind. A "broken consort" on the other hand was a small orchestra made up of instruments of various types. Flutes, used chiefly with drums, had an especially military connotation. Benedick says of Claudio who has left the interests of soldiering for those of love, "I have known but there was no music with him but the drum and fife; and now had he rather hear the tabor and the pipe."

In Elizabethan theaters the stringed instruments were viols and lutes. As a rule the viols were sold in chests of six, two treble viols, two tenors and two basses; these types corresponded more or less to our modern violin, viola and violoncello. Lutes were of various shapes and sizes and had not

always the same number of strings. The commonest arrangement, however, was a single top string called the chanterelle and five pairs of lower strings. It was on the single string that the melody was played while the double strings held the accompaniment. Some lutes had additional harp strings, and there were also instruments of the guitar type called a cithern and pandore which, lacking chanterelles, were only used for chordal accompaniments. Owing to their double strings, lutes were not easily kept in tune, and much play is made with this difficulty in "The Taming of the Shrew," where Bianca has to deal with the rival claims of her teachers of music and philosophy.

Bianca. And, to cut off all strife, here sit we down;
Take you your instrument, play you the while;
His lecture will be done ere you have tuned.

Organs were sometimes used in the private theaters, but virginals, though so popular as a home instrument, had too faint a tone to prove effective in the case of large audiences. It is not easy to decide how many musicians were attached to any particular theater, nor to say exactly where they were located in relation to the stage. But there was certainly nothing like the number of players who form a modern orchestra, nor in those times were they placed between the spectators and the stage. The discussion of these questions and of the way in which music was introduced, both during the performance and in the entr'actes, must be reserved for another article. Yet, although there seems to have been no effort to obtain a great volume of orchestral sound, dramatists showed themselves extremely eager to suit the character of their music to the movement and dominant thought of the play. Indeed, the instruments selected were actually changed between every act; thus, to take Marston's "Sophonisba" as one instance, the directions run as follows: After Act I, cornets and organ; after Act II, recorders and organ; after Act III, organ, viols and voices; after Act IV, treble viol and bass lute. In most cases the directions for music between the acts have not survived; but a sufficient number of examples could be adduced to show with what care the music was adapted to the varying moods of the play.

"LA VITA NUOVA" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

New York Oratorio Society, Walter Damrosch, Conductor.—Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova," Lili Boulanger's "For a Soldier's Burial," Mendelssohn's "Thanks Be to God," from "Elijah," Carnegie Hall, evening of Dec. 3, 1918. The society was assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, Rosalie Miller soprano, and a choir of boys and girls.

NEW YORK, New York.—There is the informal community sing, and there is the formal church concert. The two are not the same, and never will be. The distinguished American musician who remarked a few years ago, when community sings were first set going, that they were all well enough but they were not art, had the wrong idea altogether. For in fancying that they pretended to be art, he missed their whole purpose. They are, everybody should acknowledge, just a homely makeshift, a rough and ready whittling-out of a tool which will serve while the new social idealism of the Twentieth Century is finding its true and permanent means of expression. The moment these means are found, the community sing will doubtless be set aside as readily as it was taken up. Then the verb which, without apology from any quarter, has been made into a noun, will go back into its old estate; and there will be no more sing, but only song.

All anxiety, therefore, about the community sing not being art may be put by. The real cause of distress is that the formal church concert is so often not art, in the fine sense of the word. In the stretch of country between the Hudson and the St. John rivers, that which forms the northeastern corner of the United States, choral singing has been practiced now for a sufficient time to have become a part of the historic culture. In Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York, choral societies exist with fairly long records of accomplishment. Out of them all, who will mention one which today can execute a piece of four-part music with conspicuous technical mastery? No doubt somebody can name a number of them that in the long ago performed "The Messiah" or "Elijah" in brilliant fashion. But people do not go to concerts out of interest in the long ago.

An instructive standpoint from which to consider the question is that of best and worst. The best choral singing, one might naturally imagine, is to be found in the cities; the worst, in towns away in the hills. But it is hardly to be disputed that the quality of choral singing tends to fall in the larger centers of population and to rise in the smaller ones. To hear a good, four-part chorus, one may with more assurance go into the country than visit a large city.

The why of it all is deep and unexplained. And as far as New York is concerned, the situation is just the same now, after the Oratorio Society has given its first concert of the season, as it was before. The organization is evidently in a complacent frame of mind, as far as its external circumstances are concerned, having Charles M. Schwab for its president and Walter Damrosch for its conductor. But the public cannot take a profound interest in the presidency or the conductorship of the society, be these ever so impressively filled. What an audience wants is to hear some good singing. And the audience that was present at the Or-

atorio Society's performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova" in Carnegie heard very commonplace singing indeed.

The occasion was delightful in all its administrative aspects. The playing of the accompanying music by the New York Symphony Orchestra was admirably satisfactory, and so was the singing of the baritone solos and the reading of the prose interludes by Mr. Werrenrath. The soprano assistance of Miss Miller was also praiseworthy. But what listeners must have desired, and what they vainly waited for the evening through, was a commanding presentation of the composer's choral score, and an uplifting interpretation of his choral message. These are matters which the society cannot acquire by vote at its annual meeting. And be it ever so pleased with its roster of officers, it has no greater reason this year to be contented with its work than it was in former years under other guidance.

One of the short numbers on the society's program, Lili Boulanger's "For a Soldier's Burial," is a new contribution from the French school of composition. It is a brief and somewhat impressive dirge for chorus, baritone and orchestra, written in regular form and in more or less non-committal style. Vocally and orchestrally it shows strong workmanship and well-ordered expression. In general feeling it manifests much of that reticence and meditiveness which the French were cultivating in their music before the war, and which they still seem to favor.

LINKING MUSIC AND ART IN CLEVELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The auditorium of the Cleveland Museum of Art, with its seating capacity of about 425, its ample stage whose background is a curtain of soft gray velvet, its comfortably upholstered chairs rising in tiers upon an inclined floor, makes an ideal recital hall for chamber concerts. The rotunda of the museum has large spaces in which an immense group of people may gather for a community sing. Leading from the rotunda are the Auditor Court and the Garden Court filled with palms and evergreen shrubs.

When Josef Stransky, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, visited the museum, he asked permission of the director, Frederic Allen Whiting, to give an "intimate concert" with his orchestra at the time of their next Cleveland visit, in the Garden Court, and 50 performers, with Mr. Stransky conducting, gave a brief but delectable program in this ideal environment. Mr. Whiting realized that the museum might well offer opportunities, especially on free days, to the crowds of people who visit it—people who rarely attend an expensive concert—that the sister art of music should claim its own with those of painting, sculpture and tapestry.

A lecture by Thomas Whitney Surette in the auditorium upon "Music as a Social Force" seemed to prove that he was the guide to whom the museum's musical activities might well be intrusted. Consequently in May, 1918, there was established a series of interpretative talks upon music on Wednesday evenings for grown people, and on Saturday afternoons for children, and on Sunday afternoons for all comers in combination with the singing of the patriotic songs of the allied nations. Mr. Surette's lectures are illustrated by his own performance at the piano, or by a string quartet.

Recitals given in cooperation with established music clubs of the city are part of Mr. Whiting's plan. Lectures upon musical subjects included in the course established by the McBride Lecture Fund for Western Reserve University may be given here. That of Dr. Koehlin of the French Educational Commission, given on Nov. 25, was contributed by this endowment. The fundamentals of music, rhythm, form, melody, etc. are treated in the afternoon talks for children, with motion illustration on the part of the young listeners. Notation on a blackboard, a painting, or a statue brought to the platform, and the singing of the audience, illustrate the points made by the speaker for the evening courses. Little attention is paid to historical facts; actual contact with the sounds themselves is the chief element in the course, the aim of which is to establish a love and understanding of music as a fine art.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Hobday and Musician Albert Sammons recently gave a Brahms sonata recital. The three violin and piano sonatas were played in the following order, op. 78, 108, 100. It was a heavy scheme and only artists of the caliber of Ethel Hobday and Albert Sammons could have maintained the interest of the audience throughout. The three sonatas all belong to the mature period of Brahms' work and are veritable masterpieces. The sonata in G major, op. 78, which appears as the first for violin and piano, was in reality the fourth that had been written by Brahms. As to the first, it had been lost on the eve of publication, while the two others were destroyed after completion, owing to the composer's inexorable standards of work. Certainly it is one of the most beautiful of sonatas for piano and violin, and from the time it was first introduced into England in 1880, it has been much played and widely beloved. Of the A major sonata, Elisabeth von Herzogenberg writes to Brahms, "What a charming, happy

inspiration of yours it is! . . . The first movement is so clear and sunny, the pastoral in the second so lovely (we played it quite beautifully straight away), and the third will end by becoming my favorite." And again of the D minor op. 108 she writes, "What delights me so in this sonata is its wonderful unity. The four movements are so unmistakably members of one family. One purpose dominates them all; yet their vitality finds expression in such various ways." It must have been some such full understanding of Brahms, as here indicated, that enabled the two players to achieve that special unity which gave an ever-heightening pleasure to those who listened to them in the Aeolian Hall.

By devoting himself to his art in this country, Vladimir Rosing, the famous Russian singer, is doing national work of great value. He made his first appearance in London at the Aeolian Hall in 1914 where he has since enjoyed success and immediately made his mark in England. During the last two years Mr. Rosing has been giving recitals of Russian songs, and he certainly is without a rival in his interpretation of Moussorgsky, Borodin, Balakirev, Cui and Rimsky-Korsakov. In addition to a beautiful voice he has great histrionic gifts, and is especially eloquent by reason of the subtlety of his phrasing. His art is a wonderful revelation of a wide realm of thought and feeling, and serves as nothing else can to interpret the depths of the Russian consciousness to those western nations with whom Russia was united in arms through the larger part of the present struggle, and with whom she will surely be as honorably associated in the coming days of peace. While Mr. Rosing's November recital is to be devoted exclusively to Russian songs, in December he intends to extend the field to the works of modern composers of all nations.

Mr. Percy Scholes has lately been giving addresses to Liverpool and Manchester audiences on the value of music for men at the front. Some one has recently observed that a good musician is a priceless asset for the heartening of the tired troops pulled out of the line. Mr. Scholes stated the matter even more forcibly when he said at the Rushworth Hall that Germany would have won the war if she had been the only belligerent that provided music for her troops. In France, or Salonika, or Macedonia, as he said, the British soldier cheers himself in the trenches or on the march with the traditional songs of his race, as well as with the passing favorites of the music hall. Indeed it is one of Mr. Scholes' favorite theses that the British are not an unmusical people. He points out in the same place how the farm laborer hums or whistles at his work the songs of the countryside, and declares that at its highest, British folk music is really great. No composer of the past or present has made anything more lovely, with the tiny limits, than the best of the British folk tunes. Within the brief length of a single line of melody it would not be possible to imagine anything sweeter or more effective.

In an interesting historical comparison, given to the Monthly Musical Record, Mr. George Oldroyd shows that, in the time of the Tudors, English people of any social standing lived in the very "fullness of their musical privileges." An active participation in music had its real and honorable place in their lives, and was rightly interwoven among the other joys of home life, the design of which would have been incomplete without it. Viols, lutes, and virginals were the popular instruments and were to be found in the houses of those members of society who could afford to be reasonably educated. Music for voices, apart from church music, was practically confined to madrigals and airs, the airs not being for one solo voice as is usual today, but vocally harmonized tunes. Madrigals were compositions for voice, written in the manner of weaving tunes together, each voice having a real tuneful part to sing. The words of madrigals were usually pastoral in character and were sung unaccompanied, one mark of a gentleman being that he should be able to sing his part at sight.

Nowadays, Mr. Oldroyd says, though musical equipment is much more advanced; though every single instrument in the modern orchestra has reached its full development; though composers have given to the world works of sublime beauty of every description; yet he doubts whether England as a nation is making the most of these advantages. The center of musical activity is no longer the home, as it was for the Elizabethans, yet to lead back music primarily to that center and to regard it as essential to a good education would, he thinks, bring much good in its train. At present it is to places of public amusement that the bulk of the nation looks for its entertainment, while choral and orchestral societies are languishing for lack of support, and the music that should form part of an educated home life is almost wholly wanting.

FRENCH ORCHESTRA'S TOUR

The Paris Conservatory Orchestra, which is pursuing its successful way across the United States and back, appearing lately in Pacific Coast cities, will be recalled to France, according to R. G. Herndon, its New York representative, earlier than was expected. The last concert, according to present indications, will be in Cleveland, Ohio, and the men will come from there direct to New York, to sail near the beginning of January. The plan for a farewell concert in New York at present stands canceled.

SINGING BY THE COMMUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, New York.—The people of the United States did not need the Fossdick Commission to advise them to keep up their courage in war time by singing. For it is a matter of historical record that whenever they have been in arms, they have shown that they understood the military and political, not to mention the recreational, value of a tune. From the moment of their first fight as a nation, they have always made use of music to help them sustain their morale. In the Revolutionary War, a general who could carry a song through creditably at the feasting table had as good hope for prestige in camp and town as one who could maneuver a brigade successfully on the battlefield. At that time, the individualistic idea of the thing rather prevailed. But as American wars have grown in scale, the social idea has come in; so that today singing is done in great crowds, and in crowds both of soldiers and of civilians.

In the government posters displayed in New York, exhorting people to sing for victory, the Fossdick Commission uses a branch of its activity which has long been familiar to men in uniform, but which has had little significance to others, the War Camp Community Service, therein employing the preeminent social word of the day—community. Not long ago, the kind of singing which the commission encourages was generally known as community singing. Then for a time it became Liberty singing, borrowing local color evidently from the Liberty loans. Now it is rather belatedly called Victory singing. But that is only because the processes of poster distribution and of campaign management are slower than those of war. The commission, it is clear, did not expect victory to come with wings and to be hailed and welcomed long before the time set for the placing of the posters.

The government Victory singing, as now being carried on amongst the general population, is an outgrowth of the singing that has been conducted in military camps and at naval stations ever since the United States entered the war. It is being put into play where people assemble for their daily work, as in department stores and in shipyards, or for their evening recreation, as in the motion-picture theaters. Again, it is being carried into club gatherings and into business conventions. Indeed, it is being taken wherever men gather and wherever it is believed they can profit by the cheer of melody. One can hardly tell where it will go next.

The Fossdick song leaders have a tremendous power of persuasion, with just that note of authentication from Uncle Sam which people hardly like to ignore. While ago they got into the Independent Oil Convention here at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, at luncheon or dinner time, and it is said they made some of the delegates declare that they would rather sing than eat. Of course they have had no difficulty finding their way into Rotary Club luncheons and making the members take the song sheet of the War Camp Community Service into their hands for a moment's consideration of "Pack Up Your Troubles." Nor were they lately kept out of the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution and prevented from interesting the members in the patriotic pieces on the song sheet.

This is all very well, says somebody; but will they be able to do as they plan next summer, and start the baseball games and work into the grandstand going on the "Long, Long Trail"? If they succeed in doing that, who knows but they will enter the convention of the American Bar Association, or will get past the doorkeepers of the state legislatures, or, returning to the source of authority in Washington, will knock with their batons on the doors of the Senate and Congress of the United States?

But at present they are seeking those who obey the laws, rather than those who interpret or ordain them. In New York, they are training song leaders, holding a class for them at their office on East Fortieth Street every Monday night, after the manner of the class for song leaders instituted last summer, here, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A singing class the Fossdick men say they are trying to make of New York, and they declare they mean to have the whole town out next summer in Central Park, expressing itself in "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Dixie" and "America the Beautiful."

MUSIC IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There is soon to be published from a Boston music publishing house the standardized version of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which represents the work of a committee of 12 made up as follows: Representing the Committee on Training Camp Activities, John Alden Carpenter, Wallace Goodrich, Walter E. Spaulding and F. S. Converse; representing the National Commission of Music Supervisors, Peter W. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin, Osborne McConathy of Northwestern University, and Hollis Dann of Cornell University; representing the music publishers, C. C. Birchard, Carl Engel, Wm. Arms Fisher, E. W. Newton, and Arthur E. Johnstone. This committee studied the anthem from the standpoint both of melody and rhythm and of harmonization. The result embodied an effort to do this work a dignity which the ordinary version does not possess and to offer the people of the country a more musical form of their national anthem. This version has been used all this season by the

Boston Symphony Orchestra to the great delight and interest of its audiences.

Josef Rosenblatt, the celebrated Jewish cantor, appeared in Boston at a Sunday afternoon concert on the afternoon of Dec. 1, interesting a large audience composed chiefly of his own nationality, who were indiscriminately appreciative and eagerly insisted on more than the program offered them. Certain tones of his voice, like those of a typical Italian tenor, interest mightily an audience looking for display. It seems in questionable taste, however, for Mr. Rosenblatt to carry with him on to the concert platform those tricks of falsetto voice and emotional sobbs which are effective and, according to tradition, have their rightful place in the Jewish ritual.

MUSICIANS AT PLAY IN LONDON CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—If Beethoven had visited the Queen's Hall on a recent Monday, he would have had full opportunity to satisfy that "unbuttoned" mirth which so constantly seized him. The occasion was a humorous concert arranged by Mr. Landau Ronald in aid of the British Red Cross, and many of the best-known artists of the day were there brought together to give delight to others and to find it for themselves. Who would willingly have missed seeing Mr. George Robey conduct the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra with a seriousness that the audience could not be persuaded to take at its face value? Their insistence upon regarding his masterly gestures as an excellent piece of fooling evidently gave much pain to the great comedian. The work selected was Delibes' famous Pizzicato; needless to say it had to be repeated a second time, when the exaggerated emphasis and the quite unexpected changes of time only served to increase the general merriment.

This, however, was not by any means the beginning of a program, which was filled to the brim with the humor of music as well as with the fun of the musicians themselves. To record each mirth-provoking item is hardly necessary, but Haydn's "Farewell" symphony (last movement) and the "Toy" symphony of Blagrove cannot in any case be left out of account. It may be remembered that Haydn wrote the "Farewell" symphony in order to give his patron, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, a hint that the orchestra was tired of his country palace and its surroundings and longed for a sojourn in Vienna. For this purpose the composer wrote a special symphony which proceeded on the usual lines until the last movement, when by degrees various members of the band took up their instruments and fled out of the concert room. At the Queen's Hall it was a delectable sight to watch the musicians blow out their candles one by one, and the laughter grew to a climax, when Sir Frederick Cowen, remaining alone and beating time to the empty seats, was reminded by an attendant of his solitary position; whereupon he also blew out his lights and was gone.

"Toy" symphony is, of course, only the English equivalent for what Haydn called the "Kinder-Symphonie," and in this similar burlesque of Blagrove the distinguished performers did indeed behave as veritable children. Imagine Mesdames Muriel Foster, Irene Scharrer and Myra Hess as bubbling nightingales, expressing themselves with the aid of glasses of water, and so discomfiting Sir Alexander Mackenzie that he had to protect himself from their too successful efforts under an open umbrella! Or picture Sir Edward Elgar with cymbals, Sir Frederick Bridge with a rattle, and M. Moisewitsch dealing with the triangle as if to the manner born. There was a remarkable cadenza by Mr. Harry Dearth on the tooth comb, about the length of which he and the conductors were obviously at variance. Some mild surprise may be excited by the use of the word conductor in the plural, but it is used advisedly, for after Mr. Ronald, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Cowen and Mr. Edward German had each turned the other out of the conductor's desk, the whole number wielded the gigantic baton together, and directed the last movement as one man. Meanwhile the orchestra rose from their seats and danced a hornpipe. It should be added that Mme. Albani led the cuckoos, and that the strings in this "stunt" orchestra, instead of being the usual professional company, were well-known, concert players, such as John Saunders, Max Mossel, Daisy Kennedy, May Harrison, Sybil Eaton and Margaret Fairless among first violins; among the seconds, Alexander Mackenzie, Albert Sammons, Edward German, Joseph Ivimey and Margaret Harrison; while the lower strings included York Bowen, Alfred Gibson, Waldo Warner, Warwick Evans, W. H. Squire and Beatrice Harrison.

During the course of the afternoon, Mr. Robey put up to auction the original autograph MSS. of Elgar's "Waltz in the Bar," German's "Rolling Down to Rio," countersigned by Kipling as author of the words; Cowen's "Better Land," and Ronald's "Down in the Forest." There was also being bidding for an album signed by all those who took part in the afternoon's frolic.

NEW YORK, New York.—The name of George Hamlin of Chicago, well known as an operatic tenor, has been mentioned in connection with rumors of a new operatic venture which is said to be projected for New York next spring. The chief object of the project is said to be the production of works by American composers.

CINCINNATI MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The musical season, which has been delayed almost six weeks, was inaugurated with a concert by the Great Lakes Quintet, a recital by Jascha Heifetz, the remarkable violinist, several minor recitals and the first pair of symphony concerts, on Nov. 22 and 23, in Emery Auditorium, with Eugene Ysaye conducting.

This being the first appearance of the distinguished Belgian violinist as the regular conductor, the orchestra members did him the honor of a rousing fanfare. The day was of special significance to him, as well as to the allied world, for it marked the re-entrance of the King of the Belgians and his fellow countrymen into the capital of Belgium.

The program opened with the "Marche Heroique," by Saint-Saens, a composition which hardly merits a place on a symphonic program. The other orchestral numbers were the "Paintings," by Felix Borowski, the rhapsody "España," by Chabrier, and the symphony No. 5 by Beethoven.

The "Paintings," entitled "Portrait of a Young Girl," "The Garden of Night" and "The Festival," which received their first hearing in Cincinnati, might more properly be called tone sketches. They are of miniature form, not always original in musical ideas but effective in instrumentation and modern orchestral color. The second deserves special commendation, and all are worth serious hearing.

Beethoven's fifth symphony is the one by which conductors seem either to fall or to prove their worth as orchestral generals. Those who know Mr. Ysaye's reverence for the great master and his works must attribute the lameness of those marvelous opening notes, not to lack of musical intelligence, but rather to the awkwardness of an indecisive beat. It may be that the orchestra players have not yet determined Mr. Ysaye's motions, but the early part of the allegro lacked preciseness and decision and the movement as a whole did not disclose the grandeur which it embodies. In the andante there was a ragged uneasiness in the strings. This again might have been due to a misunderstanding of Mr. Ysaye's beat. The scherzo, however, was done with a piquancy such as only a body of well-trained men can accomplish.

On the whole, the general work of the orchestra was satisfactory, and, with a better understanding between Mr. Ysaye and the players, the season may be looked forward to with musical satisfaction. The solo section has greatly improved by the addition and replacement of some of the players.

The soloist, Mr. Jacques Thibaud, played the E-flat concerto by Mozart, a poem for violin, "Chant d'Hiver," by Ysaye, and the introduction and rondo capriccioso by Saint-Saens. In the Mozart concerto Mr. Thibaud seemed not to be at his best. His style, delicacy of tone and interpretation were lovely, but he was inclined, at times, to play off pitch. Later this little shortcoming was entirely eliminated. In Mr. Ysaye's poem, which also had its first appearance here, Mr. Thibaud played with much beauty of tone, and he gave a superlative rendition of the Saint-Saens rondo.



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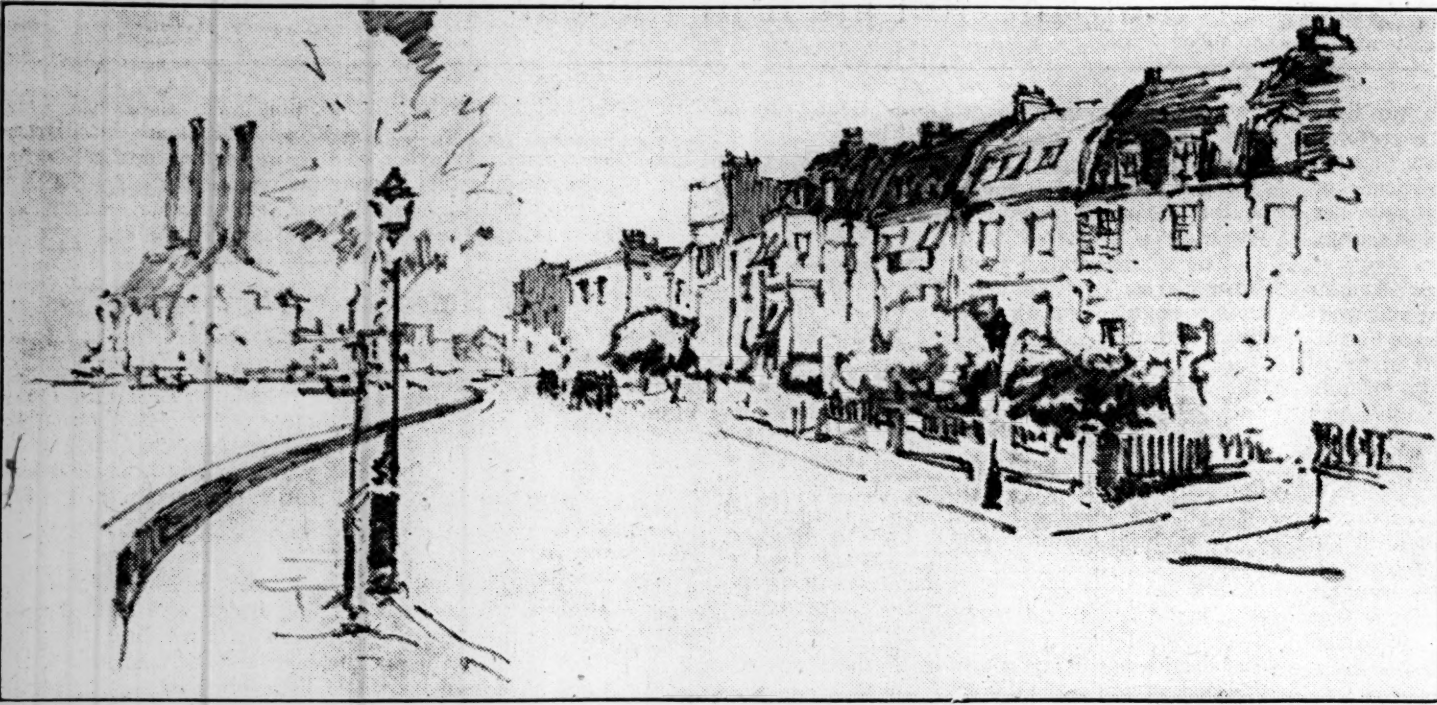
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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Chelsea Embankment

Possibly the rarest bit of Thames waterside lies at the point above Battersea Bridge where the stream broadens as it escapes the trammels of the Embankment walls. The bridge offers a point of vantage from which to view stream and sky, the ancient row of houses on the north side, and ahead those four factory chimneys which, contrary to expectation, perhaps, add to the dignity of the scene. They are the note which the present has added to that past which in Chelsea always seems so tangible and near at hand. The Row only became such at the division of old Lindsey House into tenements, after having served as the rest house for Moravian pilgrims making their way from mid-Europe to America and freedom. The house stood there before the Seventeenth Century, but, of its several owners, it is always memories of the mystic Zinzendorf and his Knights of the Mustard Seed which the quaint mansard roof and dormer windows evoke. To the south side of the river belong wharves and barges and the sound of the beating of iron in the watches of the night. Ahead, high against the sky, the Four Sisters send out trails of smoke for the winds to toy with, or the sinking sun to piece and edge with gold. Phantom silhouettes, the Sisters are barely seen in the enveloping river mist of some win-

ter days. But seldom does the short winter afternoon close in without some rose cloud or sudden gleam of orange light across the western sky. There are days, many of them, through the year, when the homegoer crossing the bridge stops involuntarily to watch the sun sink below the ledge, suffusing cloud and sky with a wide resplendency of light and color and shedding an iridescence on the rippling stream.

In Appalachia

"The Southern Highlands are a mysterious realm. When I prepared, eight years ago, for my first sojourn in the Great Smoky Mountains, which form the master chain of the great Appalachian system, I could find in no library a guide to that region. The most diligent research failed to discover so much as a magazine article, written within this generation, that described the land and its people. There was not even a novel or a story that showed intimate local knowledge," writes Horace Kephart in "Our Southern Highlands." "Had I been going to Tenerife or Timbuctoo, the libraries would have furnished information a-plenty; but about this house-top of Eastern America they were strangely silent; it was terra incognita. On the map I could see that the Southern Appalachians cover an area much larger than New England, and that they are nearer the center of our population than any other mountain range in the world. Why, then, so little known?"

"In that dustiest room of a great library where 'pub. docs.' are stored, I unearthed a government report on forestry that gave, at last, a clear idea of the lay of the land. And here was news. We are wont to think of the South as a low country with sultry climate; yet its mountain chains stretch uninterruptedly southwestward from Virginia to Alabama, six hundred and fifty miles in an air-line. They spread over parts of eight contiguous states and cover an area somewhat larger than England and Scotland, or about the same as that of the Alps. In short, the greatest mountain system of Eastern America is massed in our Southland. In its upper zone one sleeps under blankets the year round.

"In all the region north of Virginia and east of the Black Hills of Dakota there is but one summit (Mt. Washington in New Hampshire) that reaches six thousand feet above sea level, and there are only a dozen others that exceed five thousand feet. By contrast, south of the Potomac there are forty-six peaks, and forty-one miles of dividing ridges, that rise above six thousand feet, besides two hundred and eighty-eight mountains and some three hundred miles of divide that stand more than five thousand feet above the sea. In North Carolina alone the mountains cover six thousand square miles, with an average elevation of two thousand seven hundred feet, and with twenty-one peaks that overtop Mt. Washington.

"I repeated to myself: Why, then, so little known? The Alps, and the Rockies, the Pyrenees and the Harz are more familiar to the American people, in print and picture, if not by actual visit, than are the Black, the Balsam, and the Great Smoky Mountains." "The mountaineers of the South are marked apart from all other folks by dialect, by customs, by character, by self-conscious isolation. So true is this that they call all outsiders 'furriners.' It matters not whether your descent is from Cavalier or Puritan, whether you come from Boston or Chicago, Savannah or New Orleans, in the mountains you are a 'furriner.' No one can understand this attitude of our highlanders toward the rest of the earth until he realizes their isolation from all that lies beyond the blue, hazy line of their own mountains. Conceive a shipload of emigrants cast away on some unknown island, far from the regular track of vessels, and left there for five or six generations, unaided and untroubled by the growth of civilization. Among the descendants of such a company would expect to find customs and ideas unaltered from the time of their forefathers. And that is just what we do find today among our castaways in the sea of mountains. Time has lingered in Appalachia."

The Greatest of Faults

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.—Carlyle.

Eagle and Lion

Add ye—add ye the Eagle's pinion
To the Lion's tread and his maned wrath!
Join ye the land and the air's dominion,
Together prevail on the deep sea's path!

Mother of Celt, and of Cymric, and Briton,
Nurse of lone isles in the Asian main,
Deep in thy heart is the mother-love written—
Who ever sought it, and sought it in vain?

Thou gatherest all with enfolding maternal—
Races wide-sundered, the fair and the swart,
Sunburnt, or scorched by the frost wind hibernal—
Thou holdest them all in thy cherishing heart!

These are mere aliens—but thou hast a daughter!
Her firstling words—they were lisped at thy knee:
Thou hearest her voice, beyond the gray water,
How like is the voice—the face like to thee!

Thou hearest her singing Liberty's psalm!
(She learned it from thee, she was rocked on thy breast.)
Its echoes are heard in the Isles Caribbeean—
From the seas in the east to the seas in the west!

From thee she inherits the deathless tradition,
Yet she will repay, and with increase will bless:
The hopes of the race, in a fuller fruition,
Inherit from her—and inherit no less!

Toilers of hers and of thine, in the quarry;
Riders of thine and of hers, on the plains;
Soon, perchance, proven in sea-fight and foray,
One is the blood that leaps in your veins!

Mother from daughter who shall dis sever,
Who overthrow the fabric ye rear?
The bond that ye make, it shall bind forever—
These shall revere it, and these shall fear!

(Fear it shall they who with Faith would palter,
Their boast—their reproach—immemorial Wrong!
Fear it shall they—and the red hand shall falter
Caught back by the hand of the stern and the strong!)

Yours be the power that, o'ercoming, assuages,
Yours to bind Evil, and Good to release;
By you be fulfilled the dream of the ages,
Conquer the World—and cede it to Peace!

Join ye the land and the air's dominion,
Together prevail on the deep sea's path!
Add ye—add ye the Eagle's pinion
To the Lion's tread and his maned wrath!

—Edith M. Thomas.

A Campbell Welcome

In his "Life of Queen Victoria," the Marquess of Lorne gives the following extract from the Queen's diary: "Just outside Dunkeld, before a triumphal arch, Lord Glenlyon's Highlanders, with halberds, met us and formed our guard, a piper playing before us. Dunkeld is beautifully situated in a narrow valley on the banks of the Tay. We drove to where the Highlanders were all drawn up in the midst of their encampments, and where a tent was prepared for us to lunch in. . . . We walked down the ranks of the Highlanders, and then partook of luncheon, and one of the Highlanders danced a sword dance; some others danced a reel.

"At a quarter to four we left Dunkeld as we came, a Highland guard marching with us till we reached the outside of the town. The drive was quite beautiful all the way to Taymouth. High hills on each side. The

Tay winds along beautifully and the hills are richly wooded. The hills grew higher and higher, and Albert said it was very Swiss-looking in some parts. High ribbed mountains appeared in the distance, higher than any we had yet seen. This was near Aberfeldy, which is charmingly situated.

"At a quarter to six we reached Taymouth. At the gate a guard of Highlanders, Lord Breadalbane's men, met us. Taymouth lies in a valley, surrounded by high wooded hills. It is most beautiful. The house is a kind of castle built of granite. The coup d'oeil was indescribable. There were a number of Highlanders, all in the Campbell tartan, drawn up in front of the house, with Lord Breadalbane, himself in Highland dress, at their head; a few of Sir Neil Menzies's men in the Menzies' red and white tartan, a number of pipers playing, and a company of the 92d Highlanders, also in kilts.

"The firing of the guns, the cheering of the great crowd, the picturesqueness of the dresses, the beauty of the surrounding country, with its rich background of wooded hills, altogether formed one of the finest scenes imaginable. It seemed as if a great chieftain, in old feudal times, was receiving his sovereign. It was princely and romantic.

"A small fort which is up in the woods was illuminated, and bonfires were burning on the tops of the hills. I never saw anything so fairlike. There were some pretty fireworks, and the whole ended by the Highlanders dancing reels, which they did to perfection, to the sound of the pipes, by torchlight, in front of the house. It had a wild and very gay effect."

A Commonwealth of Nations

I think that we are inclined to make mistakes in thinking about this group of nations to which we belong, because too often we think about it as one state. We are not a state. The British Empire is much more than a state. I think the very expression, "Empire," is misleading, because it makes people think that we are one community, to which the word "Empire" can appropriately be applied. Germany is an empire. Rome was an empire. India is an empire. But we are a system of nations. We are not a state, but a community of states and empires. We are far greater than an empire which has ever existed, and by using this ancient expression we really disguise the main fact that our whole position is different, and that we are not one state or nation or empire, but a whole world by ourselves, consisting of many nations, of many states, and all sorts of communities, under one flag.

We are a system of states, and not, I think, a stationary system, but a system always going forward to new destinies. Take the position of that system today. Here you have the United Kingdom with a number of crown colonies. Besides that, you have large protectorates like Egypt, an empire by itself. Then you have a great dependency like India, also an empire by itself, where civilization has existed from time immemorial. We are trying to see how East and West can work together. These are enormous problems; but beyond them we come to the so-called dominions, almost independent in government themselves, which have been evolved on the principle of a European constitutional system into almost independent states, but who all belong to this community of nations, which I prefer to call "the British Commonwealth of Nations."

You can see that no political ideas which we have evolved in the past will apply to this world which is comprised in the British Empire; and any name we have yet found for this group is insufficient. The man who will find a proper name for this system will, I think, do real service to the Empire. The question is, how are you going to provide for the future government of this commonwealth? An entirely new problem is presented. If you want to see how great it is, you must indulge in comparison. Look at the United States. There you find what is essentially one nation, not perhaps in the fullest sense, but what is more and more growing into one nation; one big state, consisting no doubt of separate parts, but all linked up into one big continuous area. The United States' had to solve the problem which this presented, and they discovered the

federal solution—a solution which provides subordinate treatment for the subordinate parts, but one national federal government and parliament for the whole. Compare with that state the enormous system which is comprised in the British Empire. You can see at once that a solution which has been found practicable in the case of the United States will never work in the case of an enormous system such as we are trying to work out for the world.—Extract from General Smuts' speech, delivered in London.

The Most Fascinating Books of All

Among the fascinating books that have never been written (and they are still the most fascinating of all) I think my favorite is Professor So-and-So's "History of Trade Routes from the Earliest Times," a magnificent treatise, incomplete in three volumes. The title may not allure you; possibly you suspect it of promising as much dullness as the title of this lecture, and it is even conceivable that you secretly extend your mistrust to professors as a class. Well, concerning us, as men, you may be right: the accusation has been leveled; but I shall try to persuade you that you are mistaken about the book.

Now a few examples. . . . Take the secret of the famous purple that was used to dye the emperor's robe. As Browning asked, "Who fished the murex up?" How did they reach the dyeing vat? What was the process? Was the trade a monopoly? Again, you remember that navy of Tarshish, which came once in three years bringing Solomon gold and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks. Who would not wish to read one of its bills of lading, to construct a picture of the quays as the vessels freighted or discharged their cargo? As who would not eagerly read a description of that lumberer's camp on Lebanon to which Solomon sent ten thousand men a month by courses: "a month they were in Lebanon, and two months at home; and Adoniram was over the levy?" The conditions, you see, must have been hard, as the corvée was enormous.

Yet again—Where lay the famous tin islands, Cassiterides? How were the great ingots of Cornish tin delivered down to the coast and shipped on to Marseilles, Carthage, Tyre? We know that they were shaped pannier-wise, and carried by ponies. But where was the island of Ictis, where the ships received them? Our latest theorists will not allow it to have been St. Michael's Mt.—the nearest of all, and the most obviously correspondent with the historian's description. . . .

For what other hidden port of trade was that Phœnician skipper bound who, held in chase off the Land's End by a Roman galley and desperate of cheating her, deliberately (tradition tells) drove his ship ashore to save his merchants' secret? Through what phases, before this, has run and shifted the commercial struggle between young Greece and ancient Phœnicia imagined for us in Matthew Arnold's famous simile:

"As some grave Tyrian trader, from the sea,
Described at sunrise an emerging prow
Lifting the cool-hair's creepers stealthily,
The fringes of a southward-facing brow
Among the Ægean isles:
And saw the merry Grecian coaster come,
Freighted with amber grapes, . . .
Green bursting figs, and tunnies steep'd in brine;
And knew the intruders on his ancient home.

"The young, light-hearted masters of the waves;
And snatched his rudder, and shook out more sail,
And day and night held on indignantly
O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale.
Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,
To where the Atlantic raves
Outside the Western Straits, and un-bent sails
There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam,
Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come;
And on the beach undid his corded bales."

What commerce followed the cutting of Rome's great military roads?—that tremendous one, for instance, hewn along the cliffs close over the rapids that swirl through the Iron Gates of Danube. By what caravan tracks, through what deserts, did the great slave traffic wind up and out of Africa and reach the mart at Constantinople? What sort of men worked goods down the Rhone Valley, and, if by water, by what contrivances? To come a little later, how did the Crusaders handle transport and commissariat? Through and along what line of entrepôts did Venice, Genoa, Seville ply their immense venture? . . . Why, and on what instance, and how, did England and Flanders come to supply Europe, the one with wool, the other with fine linen and naperies?—From "The Commerce of Thought," a lecture by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

England

Not what we have, but what we are, shall send
The name of England to the world's far end.
Not what we are, but what we pray to be,
Shall write her glorious over land and sea,
Not our unworthy prayers, but God alone
Can make us and His untold purpose one.
—Jane Protheroe Nott.

Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 275 of Science and Health, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." This understanding of God as Principle is one of the central points in the teaching of Christian Science, and one of the most revolutionary of the many revolutionary changes which this teaching has brought about in the conception of Deity. It is a definition of God which many, at first, find difficult to accept, and yet it is this dimly apprehended concept of God, which has been responsible for all the real spiritual progress of the ages. The belief in a God knowing good and evil, meting out rewards and punishments according to familiar human standards, loving and hating, angry and appeased, has left the world marking time or marching round in an endless circle, dressing up its beliefs in new raiment and calling them new discoveries. But every time the world has caught a glimpse of Principle, and has been faithful to it, it has made some great advance.

It was Moses' glimpse of Principle, a glimpse of God as the great "I AM THAT I AM," that gave him wisdom and understanding sufficient to bring the children of Israel out of the bondage of Egypt, to lead them through the wilderness and to give them the Ten Commandments. It was Balaam's glimpse of Principle which gave him strength to stand and bless the children of Israel from the high places of Moab, in the presence of Balak, who had called him to curse them. It was Elijah's glimpse of Principle which enabled him to contemplate unmoved the prospect of standing alone on the side of the true God against the prophets of Baal, and it was their glimpse of God as Principle which enabled all the prophets and teachers of Israel to stand firm in the midst of persecution and temptation, and so keep open the road to the spiritual understanding of life.

It was not, however, until the time of Jesus of Nazareth that the understanding of God as Principle was demonstrated in its fullness. One of the Century Dictionary definitions of Principle is, "Cause, in the widest sense." And Jesus, in all that he said and did, proved this to be true of God. He proclaimed God as Spirit, and proved Spirit to be all powerful and ever present, and he denounced material sense as a liar and the father of lies, in other words as an illusion, and as profiting nothing. He declared that he came to do the will of his Father, and he showed what the will of his Father was by healing the sick, raising the dead, walking on the water, feeding multitudes; that is, he proved the all powerfulness of spiritual law or Principle over all so-called material law.

Jesus of Nazareth, moreover, made it clear that this great vision of law which he possessed was not some special gift to himself, which he could hand on only to a limited following. He announced it as accessible to all men, as the truth, the understanding of which should make them free. Those that believed on him, he declared, should do the works that he did and even greater works, and one of his last utterances was a direct command to his followers to go out into all the world and to do those works. He promised that in obeying this command nothing should by any means hurt them, and that he, the Christ, the vision or understanding of Principle, should be with them until the end of the world, until the belief in matter, the belief in anything unlike the Christ, should be finally dissipated.

This understanding of Principle was demonstrated by Jesus' followers, in varying degrees, for something like three hundred years, and then, gradually, clouds of material sense seemed to lower, until at last the concept of a God of arbitrary rewards and punishments towered over Christendom, higher than ever did Nebuchadnezzar's image over the plain of Dura. But still Principle was forever at work, and wherever a great landmark in human liberty is found, there is found also, a glimpse of Principle. From Magna Charta to the Declaration of Independence, and from the Declaration of Independence to the present day, it has ever been that firm, unflinching devotion to Principle, the "I cannot otherwise" of the true reformer, which has been the motive power amongst men and nations in any stand they may have made for righteousness and human liberty.

And now, in these days, when, through the teaching of Christian Science, the understanding of God as Principle is made available in all its fullness, the world is coming to see that not only is Principle the full salvation from all its burdens, just as it was in the time of Jesus, and just, of course, as it has always been, but that it is today and always has been the only real bond of union between men and nations. Those nations, like those people, who have been guided by Principle, in so far as they have been so guided, have always been coming together. And it is only in so far as they really stand by Principle today that they are together. A common danger or a common joy may appear to unite nations and peoples. They may fight side by side, win side

by side, and rejoice side by side. But when the last flag has been waved, the last light turned off; when each nation enters the meeting place of real thinking and doing, it will look around and find gathered there a much smaller company, perhaps, than that outside, but nevertheless a company in which it recognizes, without being told, the real companions.

As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 76 of her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," "The spiritually minded meet on the stairs which lead up to spiritual love." And so, as she puts it again, in her poem, "The United States to Great Britain" (Poems, p. 11)—

"Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it—
The love for God and man."

And God is Love, and Love is "divine Principle," and Principle never faileth.

The Trial of Socrates

Socrates was the reverse of a skeptic. No man ever looked upon life with a more positive and practical eye. No man ever pursued his mark with a clearer perception of the road which he was traveling. No man ever combined, in like manner, the absorbing enthusiasm of a missionary, with the acuteness, the originality, the inventive resources, and the generalizing comprehension, of a philosopher. And yet this man was condemned . . . by a hostile tribunal of more than five hundred citizens of Athens, drawn at hazard from all classes of society. A majority of six turned the scale, in the most momentous trial, up to that time, the world had witnessed. And the vague charges on which Socrates was condemned were, that he was a vain babbler, a corrupter of youth, and a setter-forth of strange gods!—Epics Sargent.

Menai Strait

(On crossing the Anglesea Strait to Bangor at midnight)
O'er Snowden's cloudless brow
The moon, that full-orbed rose, with peaceful glow
Beamed on the rocks; with many a star arrayed,
Glittered the broad blue sky; from shore to shore
O'er the smooth current streamed a silver light,
Save where along the flood the lonely height
Of rocky Penmaenmaur deep darkness spread;
And all was silence, save the ceaseless roar
Of Conway bursting on the ocean's bed.

—William Sotheby.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1918

EDITORIALS

Along the Same Road

AT THE close of the chapter on "American Independence," in his "Short History of the English People," John Richard Green has a remarkable prophecy. After telling, in his inimitable style, the story of one of the greatest events in the world's history, he closes with a view into the future, which has seldom been exceeded in breadth of outlook, and in its accuracy of forecast. Whatever might be the importance of American independence in the history of England, Green insists, it was an unequalled moment in the history of the world, for, if it crippled for a while the supremacy of the English nation, it founded the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. From that time onward the life of the race had flowed not in one current but in two. Nevertheless, distinct as these currents were, every year, he maintains, proved more clearly that in spirit the Anglo-Saxon people were one. "The distance that parted England from America lessens every day. The ties that united them grow every day stronger. The social and political differences that threatened a hundred years ago to form an impassable barrier between them, grow every day less. Against this silent and inevitable trend of things the spirit of narrow isolation on either side of the Atlantic struggles in vain."

If the last four and a half years have seen anything, they have seen the steady progressive fulfillment of this prophecy. The final issues still lie, perhaps, far away in the future, but, during the last four and a half years, and especially during the last eighteen months, the Anglo-Saxon people have obtained an immeasurably clearer understanding of themselves and of the work which lies in front of them than ever before in their history. The last four and a half years, moreover, have made plain as never before what is the foundation of this unity of thought, which Green perceived so clearly forty years ago, and the result of which has never been in doubt. Any investigation of the history of the Anglo-Saxon people reveals the foundation clearly enough, and shows it to be that ideal which ultimately found such perfect expression in that great Anglo-Saxon document, the Declaration of Independence. No matter how much this ideal may have been obscured, no matter how much it may have been rendered at times invisible by false motives and inferior ideals, devotion to it has been beyond question the power which has made all the great achievements of the Anglo-Saxon people possible. It is, indeed, in a very special sense an Anglo-Saxon ideal, for, no matter at what period the history of the race is examined, and no matter what great activity is under review, devotion to this ideal will be found the motive power. Many devious aims may have seemed to go, and no doubt have gone, to their making, but it has been this ideal which has prompted all the great stands which the Anglo-Saxon race has made for liberty. It was the underlying ideal of the Constitutions of Clarendon as of Magna Charta, of the Petition of Rights as of the Declaration of Independence, and so on through the Nineteenth Century, to that great burst of liberty which has characterized the Twentieth Century, finding its great expression, at the present hour, in nation-wide prohibition, and in the granting of full liberties so long denied to women.

There is an old Persian proverb which says, "The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on." And so it has been through all the centuries with the Anglo-Saxon people, the dogs of self-seeking, of reaction, of wrong motives, and inferior ideals, have barked, but the caravan of the Anglo-Saxon ideal has moved on. And so, when the day of Armageddon came, the Anglo-Saxon people could not do otherwise than they have done. In 1914 Great Britain stood before the world uncommitted to any alliances. When Germany hurled her ultimatum at France, and threatened Belgium, Great Britain had it in her power to stand aloof and, maintaining her vast trade intact with her fleet, to leave the rest of Europe to take care of itself. Great Britain, however, did not, and could not, take this course, and when Germany tore up her solemn treaty with the little state of Belgium, and rushed her forces across its frontiers, that settled the matter as far as the British people were concerned. They decided to "come in," and having come in, they came in to the uttermost.

The full story of Britain's effort has not yet been told, but it is every day coming to be more fully understood. It is realized better now than it was even six months ago how she spent her resources without stint; how she lent to her allies; how, out of her own insufficient supplies she sent food to others in greater need; how she risked her great asset, her mercantile supremacy, in order to provide means for overcoming the submarine menace; how, in a word, as Mr. Bonar Law put it some months ago, in a sudden burst of frankness, "she risked everything she possessed to the last shilling, not for herself, but for her allies."

In 1917 that other great branch of the Anglo-Saxon people, the people of the United States, was much in the same position. They also stood before the world, as Great Britain had done in 1914, uncommitted to any alliances. More than this, they were committed by one of their most time-honored traditions not to interfere in the politics of the Old World. The citizens of the United States, however, by the spring of 1917, had come to see that something more was at stake in the struggle, raging practically all over the world, than an old-time quarrel of nations, such as had caused wars since the first dawns of history. They had come to see that the liberties of the whole human race were in danger, and that a blow was being struck against those "inalienable rights" on which their whole structure, as a nation, had been built up. The people of the United States saw that they too could do no otherwise than "come in." And so they came in, and having come in, they, too, gave their all. As President Wilson put it in his memorable address to

Congress, "To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her she can do no other."

America has lived up to this high purpose. And so today, with the battle for righteousness fought and won, the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race "stand on the hill top" with a common road in front of them. As Lord Reading expresses it in a message to this paper, "With our greater knowledge of each other has come the conviction that our aim and ideals are identical, and that in future we shall travel along the same road together." And this same road is the road of Principle, the road along which, though they may not have been conscious of it, all who have followed the Anglo-Saxon ideal, in so far as they have followed it, have traveled. And it is because the Anglo-Saxon peoples, in the struggle just ended, ranged themselves in line with Principle that they, today, stand "on the hilltop," and, tomorrow, can set out together "along the same road."

A Test of Democracy

THE ease with which a nation may return to peace, rather than the alacrity with which it may rush into war, is a good test of its quality as a democracy. Although repeatedly provoked, the United States hesitated long before entering the conflict now at an end. The opinion had come to be commonly held that, with regard to its own dignity, it was in danger of hesitating too long. The reason for its hesitation, or, rather, the cause of its hesitation, has been fully discussed, and, in the present opinion of those who give weight to circumstances apparently beyond human control, no discredit attaches to the nation, its sentiment, or its disposition.

What concerns us here is that, when finally it felt the impulse to move, it went forward toward its goal with a speed perhaps unparalleled in history, changing from a condition of unpreparedness and peace to a war footing over night, and becoming, within nineteen months, a great military and naval power, with resources in men, money, munitions, and supplies sufficient to carry itself and to help to carry its associates through to a successful issue, even though the final victory should be long delayed.

All of this is fine to think and talk about, in that it proves what a peace-loving, industrious democracy can do, when once aroused to the absolute necessity of doing something on a great scale and doing it quickly. But more satisfying still is the proof at hand that, having accomplished all it went after in the way of military success, it is ready, within less than a month from the day of the signing of the armistice, to turn back to the ways of peace, to industrialism, and to the notion that the advancement of knowledge, justice, and happiness, and of the moral and spiritual ideals to which freedom leads, is a worthier ambition than the pursuit of military glory and world domination.

In less than a month after the signing of the armistice, the extra-governmental bureaux organized to aid in the conduct of the war are being quietly absorbed by the regular departments of the Republic; within less than a month, the functions delegated to well-nigh autocratic chiefs of these bureaux are rapidly and silently passing over to ordinary administration officials; within less than a month, prominent men, "big" men, the ablest obtainable, in the name of country, to have charge of public offices of vast and even vital importance to the nation and the world, are, one by one, resigning their conspicuously honorable positions and taking up their private affairs. In less than a month after the signing of the armistice great armies in the field, and even greater armies in reserve, are disintegrating, disbanding, vanishing from sight. Within less than a month, tens of thousands of men from the American Expeditionary Force are arriving at their home ports. In less than a month after the signing of the armistice, a nation which then was at the very height of the tension of war, buckling itself faster and tighter than ever for the struggle against autocracy, sees its Chief Magistrate sail away on a three-thousand-mile voyage, confident of its ability to take care of itself, because its trust is in righteousness. All this is, indeed, a test of democracy.

The Westmark Land Company

ONE of the most interesting of the many stories which must surely come to light in the near future will be the story of the latter end of the Westmark Land Company. The Westmark Land Company, be it known, was a company organized in Germany to develop a huge colonization scheme based on a compulsory expropriation of "enemy" land. It pursued its activities in Alsace-Lorraine, and its avowed object was to confront the Allies, at the Peace Conference, with an Alsace-Lorraine from which, as far as possible, the last remaining Frenchmen had been forcibly ejected, and in their place Germans planted. The Westmark Land Company based its proceedings on Prince von Bülow's notorious land settlement law of 1908. It was this law, of course, that was acted upon with such remarkable effect in Prussian Poland in 1912, and right up to the outbreak of the war, and the Westmark Land Company determined to carry out the same policy, with even greater vigor, in Alsace-Lorraine. Ostensibly this company had no compulsory powers, but, inasmuch as all the land and property of French citizens in Alsace-Lorraine were accounted forfeited to the government shortly after the outbreak of war, the arrangement was simple and inevitable whereby the Westmark Land Company bought from the government the properties of dispossessed French citizens.

The operations of the company appear to have been at their height last July, when the question of its conduct was raised in the Reichstag. At that time it had secured no less than 62,500 acres, and the work of "planting" was being energetically pushed forward. The Reichstag did not take exception to the operations of

the company in the memorable debate on the subject. The sole reason for the matter being raised in that assembly was simply because South Germany insisted that North Germany was being favored in the matter of the company's appropriations, and claimed a more just division of the spoils.

The whole incident is curiously typical of Germany during the last twelve months. The more hopeless the situation the more certainly did the military authorities forge ahead with the most extravagant settlements. The "election" of a German King of Finland, at the time when the sound of thrones creaking must have been heard throughout the whole Empire; the desperate drive into Russia, and the attempt to "settle" vast districts on the German plan; and the operations of the Courland Land Company on the same basis as the land company in Alsace-Lorraine all indicate that quite unbalanced view of possibilities characteristic of the fall of the German Empire. As was pointed out in a recent account of the matter, it seems never to have occurred to Germany that the Allies would be but little impressed with the accomplished fact of a German-settled Alsace-Lorraine; that there was still left something in the nature of equity, and that possession, in this case, would certainly not mean nine-tenths of the law. Just, however, as a German prince made all preparations to take up his position as King of Finland, so, no doubt, a great army of German bourgeoisie and peasants made all preparations to take possession of alienated lands in Alsace-Lorraine. The King of Finland, however, learned a summary lesson, and doubtless an equally summary lesson awaits the would-be settlers in Alsace-Lorraine.

McAdoo, Man of Achievement

THERE is, of course, food for conjecture in every move of national interest which one of William Gibbs McAdoo's prominence in American public affairs may make. Since he requested President Wilson to relieve him of the Secretaryship of the Treasury and of the Director-Generalship of Railroads, the talk of his retirement has served, however, to point attention afresh to his achievements as a man of action, a man of affairs, a man who won a place for himself in the eyes of the public by successes in the world of finance and in the realm of rail transportation even before he was ever generally thought of as a possible factor in matters of politics and government.

And of Mr. McAdoo it may truly be said that he has served the country, since he entered the Wilson Cabinet, in 1913, in the capacity of a citizen devoted to the welfare of the country, rather than as one who had either personal or political aims in view. It is no disparagement, either of his chief or of any of his associates, to say that there has been no harder worker in the government than he. Hard work came natural to him. He began as a small boy by helping his mother wash the family dishes, in the humble home left to them after Sherman's march to the sea. "General Sherman was a bit careless with fire," he once said in some remarks dealing with his youth, "and was never popular in Georgia, but I believe I owe him a debt of gratitude. Hardships, suffering, and poverty are character builders, and whatever such traits I may have developed I attribute in a large measure to the conditions forced upon Georgia by Sherman."

His father, William G. McAdoo, was a veteran of the Mexican War and a Confederate soldier, a man who had occupied a place on the bench, been a district attorney, and also a professor of English and of history in the University of Tennessee; but the lot of the son fell upon one of the most dismal periods in the history of the South, a period in which the McAdoos, in common with their neighbors, lost practically all the worldly goods they had ever possessed. The boy entered the University of Tennessee at sixteen, but could not command the means of finishing his course. Yet if without money, he was neither without native ability nor without pluck. At nineteen he was deputy clerk of the United States Court for his district, and, while serving in this capacity, studied law and was admitted to the bar.

Soon he became a legal adviser in corporation business, making important connections with banking and railroad interests; bought and managed traction lines, established himself in partnership with another William McAdoo, not a relative, in New York City; organized the Hudson River Tunnel Corporation; as president of the New York & New Jersey Railroad Company, in 1902, began construction of tunnels under the Hudson and North rivers between Manhattan Island and New Jersey. Previous failures in such undertakings by others emphasized his success and gave him a high reputation. Not until Woodrow Wilson became prominent, did Mr. McAdoo take any conspicuous part in politics. In 1912, however, he became vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and was practically Mr. Wilson's chief adviser and manager in the campaign.

Neither he nor the President dreamed of the problems facing them when the new Administration entered upon its duties, on March 4, 1913. The United States was, to all intents and purposes, free from all external complications. The most serious questions before the country were purely domestic. One of these was reformation of the currency system, another was revision of the tariff. In both cases, Mr. McAdoo was of the greatest service to the Administration and to Congress. He is credited with having been largely instrumental in the foundation of the Federal Reserve Bank System, in itself a gigantic undertaking. He it was who prepared the Income Tax Law, and who, taking matters in his own hands, placed requisite funds in the banks of the West and the South to facilitate the movement of crops at a time when the great producing interests of the nation were threatened with panic. He brought about better financial relations with the South American republics, and, four days after the European war started, asked and obtained legislation to relieve the consequent money strain by the issuance of \$500,000,000 of emergency currency.

The Liberty Loans, the advance of billions of dollars to the allied nations, the financing of the United States during the most costly of its wars, and the taking over of

the railroads and their operation under his direction are incidents in Mr. McAdoo's history that are familiar to everybody. Whether he is going out of public life for good, or only that he may perhaps return later, the fact remains that, among all the men of achievement America has produced, he is one of the most remarkable.

Notes and Comments

THIS day is set aside as one in which the people of the United States shall do honor to Britain. The people of the United States have tested themselves in many ways, of late, with the result that they feel fairly capable. But they do not think themselves competent to give to Britain, in a day, the honor which they feel they owe her. All they can do, in a day, is to give a sample of it. The giving of all of it must be spread over many years.

AT LAST there is being produced, in England, a small airplane, with wings extending only fifteen feet, or actually less than the wing extension of a real bird, the albatross. This, to be sure, would be a large albatross, but cases have been known of these birds measuring seventeen and eighteen feet from tip to tip. There is evident advance toward the day when anybody, who can afford the price, will be able to own an airplane, without the need of a special landing place for it. The one referred to can, it is claimed, come down in the street without blocking traffic any more than would a hay wagon on its way to market.

IT SEEMS to be a reasonable assumption that President Wilson has been a fairly busy man for some time past, but it is said that he has left a clean desk at the White House, and that no matters of importance requiring his attention have developed since his departure. While he takes the presidency along with him, his freedom from interruption and from extra demands no doubt makes him feel that he is reveling in leisure. With his own trusty typewriter aboard the George Washington, and, in his quiet moments, tapping out, with this helpful implement, quite likely from his own shorthand notes, made in the very quietest moments, some of the speeches he is to deliver in Europe, Mr. Wilson is probably having an altogether happy time.

HUNDREDS of able American newspaper correspondents are on board the Orizaba, which started for Europe ahead of the George Washington. The Orizaba has a complete wireless outfit, but, owing to the profession of its passengers, this is practically useless. Able American newspaper correspondents do not tell one another anything worth wirelessly.

THE announced sale of the library of Alfred J. Cox, a Chicago collector and lover of fine bindings, recalls the intimacy which sprang up between him and Eugene Field. Among the books advertised to be disposed of in the Cox collection are works of that newspaper wit and poet exquisitely bound. Field once paid this tribute to his friend's library:

My good friend Cox, the sly old fox!
Has books beyond all number,
They quite abash the vulgar trash
Which my poor shelves encumber!
So clean and fair, so old and rare—
I wonder where he found 'em?
And having got the precious lot,
How splendidly he bound 'em!

PLATINUM has, it is reported, been discovered in Alaska, but the account of the discovery is not definite enough to warrant a rush to the territory. Moreover, the jewelers are saying that there has been a great deal of exaggeration about the demand for and the value of platinum. Of course it is valuable, but it can be purchased with money made in ordinary callings at the southern end of a great white trail.

LOS ANGELES has not only discussed bill-boards, and made laws about bill-boards, but has actually abolished bill-boards, 840 of them having been taken down; in other words, about six miles of Brobdignagian advertising, with more to follow. And it is by no means impossible that, when the bill-boards are gone, the advertisers themselves will find the result profitable. Experience may show that better results will follow intensive methods of advertising in other ways, without offending a large and growing public that is prejudiced by each and every article that visually shouts its virtues in places that would be more enjoyable if they didn't look so noisy.

A GREAT many people in the United States are waiting for the War Department to contradict the statement, widely published, that honorably discharged soldiers will be expected to return their uniforms to the government within a given time. The government, certainly, cannot be a party to anything so small as this. It would sound more natural to hear that there was in contemplation at Washington a plan to give to every discharged enlisted man, not only his uniform, but his accoutrement and a month's full pay, with transportation home besides.

THE Michigan State Association of Farmers Clubs, in annual convention at Lansing, is said to have evolved the plan of agricultural chambers of commerce for counties and states, with national and international bodies paralleling similar bodies in manufacturing and other industrial lines. The inference to be drawn from this is that agriculture is no longer to be a calling identified simply with people who reside up a narrow lane, in the midst of a grove of maples, well hidden from the main-traveled road, but, rather, an occupation that may be found one flight up by taking the elevator, behind a ground glass door, and surrounded by all the latest labor-saving office devices. The American farmer was a changed man even before he began to raise things to sell at a guaranteed price. Success to him! He was a long time in getting into the class of the manufacturer, the merchant, and the banker.